

A compendium by

Shift



The Human Rights Opportunity

15 real-life cases of how business is contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals by putting people first



in collaboration with



"The Human Rights Opportunity:
15 real-life cases of how business
is contributing to the Sustainable
Development Goals by putting
people first"

Shift, New York, July 2018

© 2018 Shift Project Ltd.

Acknowledgements

These case studies are authored
by Sara Blackwell, with support
from Caroline Rees and Francis
West. Shift is grateful to the
Governments of Sweden and
Norway for their generous
financial support, which made this
work possible, and to all those
who participated in the extensive
interview and review processes
that fed into this report.

Proofreading, formatting, and
printing support was generously
provided by the World Business
Council for Sustainable
Development (WBCSD). Shift
also thanks the Danish Institute
for Human Rights and the UN
Global Compact for additional
inputs into this project.

Cover photo credits

Carlos Amarillo/Shutterstock.com
Xiao Yu/Shutterstock.com
Igor Grochev/Shutterstock.com
Asantha Abeysooriya/Unsplash.
com

About Shift

Shift is the leading center of expertise on the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Shift's global team facilitates dialogue, builds capacity and develops new approaches with companies, government, civil society organizations and international institutions to bring about a world in which business gets done with respect for people's fundamental welfare and dignity. Shift is a non-profit, mission-driven organization.

Shift was established following the 2011 unanimous endorsement of the Guiding Principles by the UN Human Rights Council, which marked the successful conclusion of the mandate of the Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Business and Human Rights, Professor John Ruggie. Shift's founders were part of Professor Ruggie's core advisory team that helped develop the Guiding Principles. Professor Ruggie is the Chair of Shift's Board of Trustees. www.shiftproject.org

Follow us on [Twitter](#) and [LinkedIn](#)

About WBCSD

The World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) is a global, CEO-led organization of over 200 leading businesses and partners working together to accelerate the transition to a sustainable world. WBCSD helps its member companies become more successful and sustainable by focusing on the maximum positive impact for shareholders, the environment and societies.

WBCSD member companies come from all business sectors and all major economies, representing combined revenues of more than USD \$8.5 trillion and 19 million employees. The WBCSD global network of almost 70 national business councils gives members unparalleled reach across the globe. WBCSD is uniquely positioned to work with member companies along and across value chains to deliver impactful business solutions to the most challenging sustainability issues.

Together, we are the leading voice of business for sustainability: united by our vision of a world where more than 9 billion people are all living well and within the boundaries of our planet, by 2050. www.wbcd.org

Follow us on [Twitter](#) and [LinkedIn](#)

Contents

① PREFACE | 4

② INTRODUCTION | 5

③ LIVING WAGES | 11

H&M's Fair Living Wage Strategy | 15
Egedeniz Textile's Living Wage Project | 20
ACT (Action, Collaboration, Transformation) | 22
Malawi Tea 2020 | 25
KEY TAKEAWAYS ON LIVING WAGES | 28

④ FORCED LABOR | 29

HP's Foreign Migrant Worker Standard | 33
Responsible Labor Initiative (RLI) | 36
Penguin Apparel's efforts to combat Sumangali schemes | 38
Seafood Task Force | 40
Issara Institute's Strategic Partners Program | 42
KEY TAKEAWAYS ON FORCED LABOR | 46

⑤ GENDER EQUALITY | 47

Inditex's Sakhi Health and Gender Equity Project | 51
The Better Strawberries Group | 54
The Fair Food Program | 57
KEY TAKEAWAYS ON GENDER EQUALITY | 61

⑥ LAND RIGHTS | 62

De Beers and the Snap Lake Environmental Monitoring Agency | 66
PepsiCo's Participation in Oxfam's FAIR Company-Community Partnerships | 69
Total's Community Liaison Officer Approach to Dialogue with Indigenous Groups in Bolivia | 72
KEY TAKEAWAYS ON LAND RIGHTS | 75

⑦ ANNEX | 76

⑧ ENDNOTES | 83



Preface

This compendium brings together two global agendas that Shift and WBCSD believe to be driving forces towards a positive and sustainable future, and where business has a crucial role to play: the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the realization of universal human rights for all.

It is well recognized that the SDGs will not be achieved without meaningful engagement by the private sector. Business serves an essential role as a source of finance, as a driver of innovation and technological development and as a key engine of economic growth and employment.

It is less well recognized that embedding respect for human rights in company operations and along corporate value chains is one of the most significant opportunities business has to advance the SDG agenda. The UN Guiding Principles on Business

and Human Rights (UNGPs) represent the global standard on the business responsibility to respect human rights. In this publication, we highlight that business respect for human rights is more than a requirement to “do no harm.” By proactively implementing the key tenets of the UNGPs, companies have the potential to break down significant barriers to development and positively impact the lives of millions of the most vulnerable individuals in society.

The companies featured herein are tackling some of the most complex and damaging

challenges to people across the globe: in-work poverty, modern slavery, discrimination, and land rights. By doing so, they aim to support livelihoods that enable people to live well and to work with dignity, security, freedom and opportunity. Contexts vary, and none of these cases would claim to be perfect. But they are all a substantial step in the right direction.

With this collection of robust case studies, we hope to inform and inspire meaningful business action, and invite companies, partners and stakeholders to work with us to support the SDGs.

Caroline Rees

President and Co-Founder
Shift

Peter Bakker

President and CEO
WBCSD

②

Introduction

BUSINESS AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

“Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”¹

This definition of sustainable development was first set out in 1987 by the Brundtland Commission, an international body chaired by the former Prime Minister of Norway, Gro Brundtland.

In practice, this means that sustainable development is both about our planet – its natural resources and how we use and depend on them – and about people – all of us who live on the planet and our ability to advance our lives with dignity and hope.

In 2015, all governments of the world came together under the umbrella of the United Nations (UN) and agreed on a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals,

often called the SDGs or Global Goals, to be achieved by 2030. The Global Goals reflect a shared resolve across all states “to end poverty and hunger everywhere; to combat inequalities within and among countries; to build peaceful, just and inclusive societies; to protect human rights and promote gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls; and to ensure the lasting protection of the planet and its natural resources.”²

From the time the SDGs were being developed, governments, companies and civil society organizations alike have recognized the indispensable contribution that business can make to achieving these goals. The World Economic Forum established the Business & Sustainable Development Commission in 2016 to look further at the role of business. In January 2017, it published its *Better Business, Better World* report: a call to action

for business to be part of the transformative change for people and planet that our world needs and to recognize the enormous benefits to be gained for business along the way.

In the words of the commission: “We see the next 15 years as critical, with change starting now and accelerating over the period. Business as usual is not an option: choosing to ‘kick the can down the road’ over the next four years will put impossible environmental and social strains on a stuttering global economy. But if enough leaders act now and collectively, we can forge a different path, one that eases the burden on finite resources and includes those currently left behind or excluded from the market, helping to address today’s political grievances.”³

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



FROM PRONOUNCEMENTS TO PRACTICE

But words are easy. Delivering is much harder. With 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 related targets, there is a risk that companies feel overwhelmed and don't know where to start. The temptation is then simply to repackage what they already do in the wrapping of the SDGs or to focus on certain SDGs based on the ease, rather than the impact, of those choices.

This is not to suggest that businesses have to address all Global Goals. Rather, companies need to adopt a principled and coherent approach to identifying the SDGs through which they can maximize their contribution to achieving the change the world needs.

Human rights are central to any such principled and coherent approach. They embody the essential conditions that all of us need if we are to live lives of dignity and equality. They include our rights to be treated decently at work, to be free to express our opinions and beliefs, to have privacy and be free from harassment, abuse or discrimination; and our rights to access clean drinking water, sanitation, healthcare and nutrition.

There can be no sustainable development in which people are deprived of such fundamental rights. So, it is no surprise that human rights are woven into the fabric of the Global Goals.

This also means that when companies look at their own role in contributing to the Global Goals, respect for human rights needs to be integral to their strategy and actions.

Business respect for human rights is not an abstract idea but a clear responsibility set out in 2011 when the UN Human Rights Council unanimously endorsed the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

The UN Guiding Principles set the blueprint for what this responsibility means in practice: conducting human rights due diligence on an ongoing basis to identify human rights risks and impacts across the company's operations and value chain; taking action to address them; tracking and communicating on progress; and playing an appropriate role in ensuring remedy is available to anyone who is nevertheless harmed. These central requirements of the corporate responsibility to respect human rights are increasingly embedded in international standards, national regulations, investor expectations, industry codes and principles, and civil society benchmarks and demands.

Moreover, the benefits for business of respecting human rights are more and more apparent: improved recruitment and retention of staff; increased productivity and business continuity; a more secure and enhanced reputation; and the opportunity to become an investment, a business partner and a brand of choice. Moreover, a world in which children no longer have to work is one that ensures an educated workforce for the future. A world in which people can earn decent wages is one in which they become consumers of the future. A world in which people have freedom of expression and equality is one in which democracies and the rule of law strengthen, providing the predictable and secure context that business needs to thrive.

UNDERSTANDING THE ROLE OF BUSINESS RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Hundreds, if not thousands, of companies have made considerable progress in the implementation of the UN Guiding Principles over the past several years. Yet too many companies still see respect for human rights as something separate from the role they can play in contributing to the SDGs. Respect for human rights is often viewed as simply a matter of compliance: something to "do first" and then move on from; something necessary but uninspiring; something that is just about risk management or "doing no harm" and nothing to do with positive change or opportunity. When companies think about how to offer leadership and make a positive contribution to the Global Goals, they often look elsewhere for inspiration.

That's a mistake. And it's quite different from how the "planet part" of sustainable development is typically understood. Companies know the power and value of tackling negative environmental impacts right across their value chain. These efforts form the backbone of every company's positive contribution to the environmental aspects of the SDGs.

It should be no different when it comes to people. Companies (and states) that view business respect for human rights as simply a compliance or "do no harm" proposition will miss its power to bring transformative, positive change to people's lives and make a major contribution to the "people part" of the SDGs.

For example:

- When a company tackles gender discrimination or sexual harassment across its workplaces, it isn't just "doing no harm"; it is trying to change often long-standing behaviors both in work and beyond, so that women can pursue their work and home lives with dignity and security.
- When a company plays its part in rooting out forced labor from its supply chain, it isn't just "doing no harm"; it is working to lift people out of misery and bondage and into a life of new freedom and hope.
- When a company engages with communities around its operations to hear their fears and concerns and works with them to find solutions, it isn't just "doing no harm"; it is empowering them to be partners in decisions that affect their lives and to claim that same treatment from their government and other organizations.

All these efforts start in response to a severe negative impact on people's human rights that the company has identified as being connected with its business. These most severe impacts are often called "salient" risks or issues.⁴ But in each case, the company's aim is not just to avoid harm; it is to deliver meaningful, positive outcomes in the lives of the people who are affected. Every single company, large or small, can make this kind of difference.

Of course, there are other important ways to contribute to the SDGs as well – through the development of beneficial products, services or investments that advance human welfare and tackle climate change. While not every company will find such opportunities, these additional kinds of innovation are desperately needed wherever they are possible if we are to achieve the ambitious Global Goals.

Yet there cannot be a trade-off between these two means of contributing to the SDGs: tackling salient risks on the one hand and providing beneficial products, services or investments on the other. When companies pursue "green" or "social" initiatives but fail to tackle human rights impacts in their operations and value chains – including risks that may be embedded in the delivery of those otherwise beneficial initiatives – they end up contributing to society with one hand and taking away with the other. By contrast, when companies take a coherent approach to their SDGs strategies – looking at **everything** they do and **how** they do it – they can drive meaningful and sustainable progress for the benefit of both the world and their own business.

TOWARDS PRINCIPLED AND COHERENT SDG STRATEGIES

What does a principled and coherent SDGs strategy mean in practice? It means that businesses need to think about the people part of sustainable development just like they do the planet part.

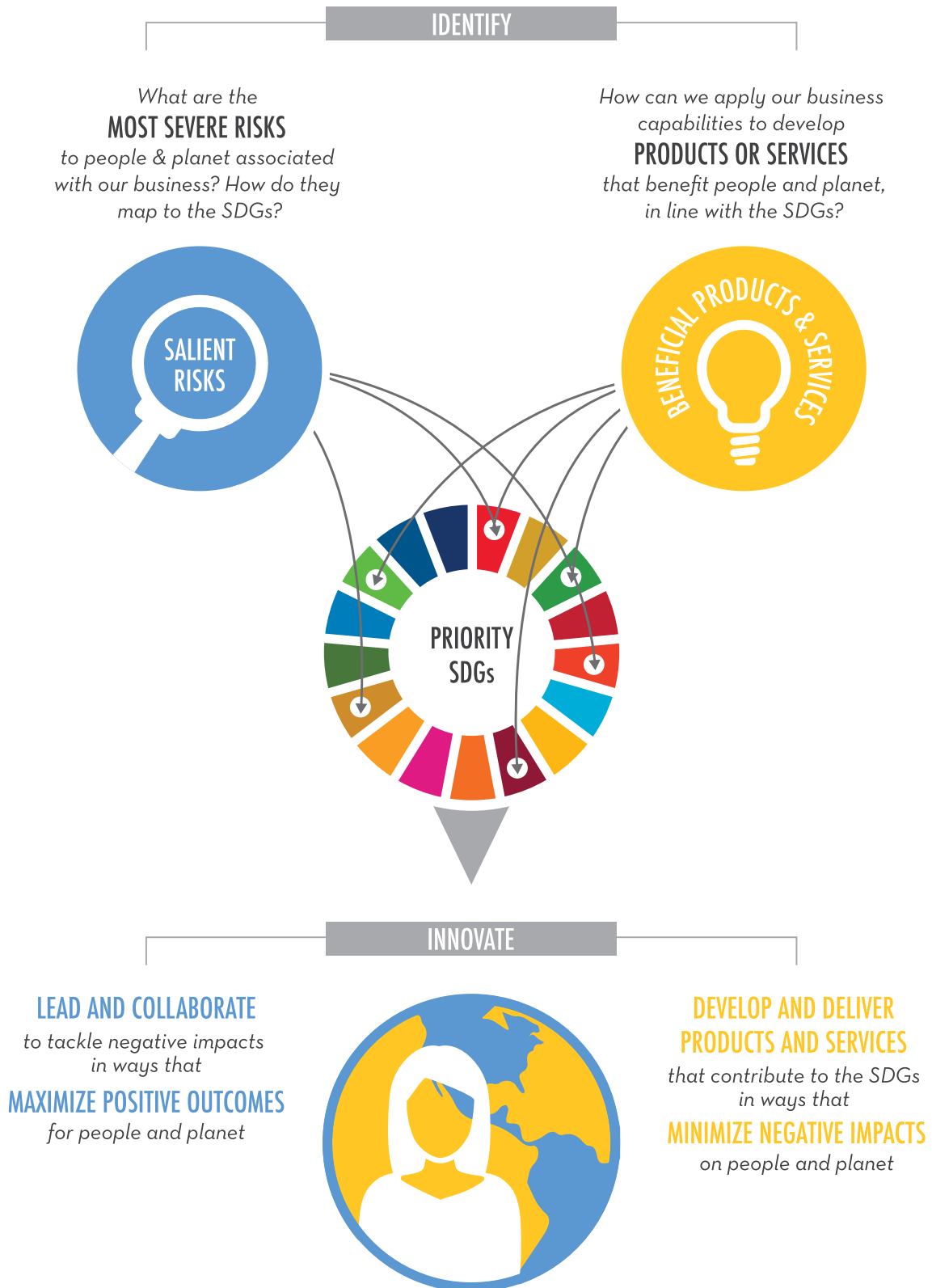
First, companies should work out where the salient (most severe) risks to people and planet are within their operations and value chains and map those priorities to the most relevant SDGs and SDG targets. Then they need to tackle those risks in ways that maximize positive outcomes and therefore support the Global Goals.

Second, companies should see if and how they can provide beneficial products, services or investments that bring positive impacts to people and planet and contribute to additional SDGs. Critically, they must make sure to develop and deliver those new innovations with respect for people and planet along the way.

By bringing these two steps together (see Figure 1 below), companies can develop a strategy for the SDGs that enables them to prioritize their efforts and be true to their business, what it does and where it works; a strategy that is neither just relabeling things they already do nor picking ideas based on what is easily done; instead, a strategy that is principled, coherent and capable of bringing our world closer to a sustainable future.

Figure 1:

DEVELOPING A HOLISTIC SDG STRATEGY



STORIES FROM THE REAL WORLD

The case studies that follow are examples of how deliberate, thoughtful, innovative efforts by companies to address human risks in their operations or value chains can deliver a significant contribution to the people part of sustainable development.

The case studies are illustrative rather than exhaustive. They focus on how different companies, individually and through collaborative initiatives, are tackling one of four human rights issues that are often salient in companies' operations or value chains. These are:

Forced labor: The use of work or service "which is exacted from any person under the threat of a penalty and for which the person has not offered himself or herself voluntarily."⁵

Living wages: The provision of wages that are "enough to meet basic needs and to provide some discretionary income."⁶

Gender equality: "Any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women...of human rights and fundamental freedoms."⁷

Land-related human rights: Where access to, use of and control over land directly affect people's enjoyment of human rights. For example, "[f]or many people, land is a source of livelihood, and is central to economic rights. Land is also often linked to peoples' identities, and so is tied to social and cultural rights."⁸

Some of these cases tell the story of individual company initiatives; some of multiple companies working together. Many involve collaboration with trade unions, civil society organizations and/or government partners as part of the formula to leverage change. Many take place in poorer countries or emerging market economies, but some are also in developed states where human rights risks can also abound. Some are quite well advanced and already showing their value for both the people affected and the companies involved in measurable terms. Others are at an earlier stage but hold the seeds of enormous potential to bring transformative change. None claim to be perfect. All are a substantial step in the right direction.

We hope these case studies will inspire businesses to harness innovation, leadership, influence and partnerships to tackle risks to people's basic dignity as human beings, right across their end-to-end value chains, and in doing so make sustainable development a reality in people's daily lives.



3

Living wages



Every day, workers head to factories, fields, mines, warehouses and other job sites across the world. There, they put in a full day's work, contributing their time and labor to ensure the smooth running and expansion of businesses and, in many cases, the development of national economies as well.

Yet, despite this contribution, day in and day out, many of these workers go home at the end of their long work days and still struggle to meet their basic needs and those of their families. Minimum wage laws in their countries may be weak or unenforced. The wages and any in-kind earnings they do receive are simply not enough to cover essentials such as nutritious food, clean water, sanitary housing, affordable health care, and opportunities for education.

More than 340 million workers are currently living with their families on less than US\$1.90 per person per day.⁹

The private sector's role in these workers' lives is immense. Wage-setting by employers – which in turn is regulated by governments and often influenced by the purchasing practices of those employers' business partners – directly impacts the ability of these workers to live lives of dignity, through which their most basic rights as human beings are met.

Given this role, companies across sectors and geographies are asking, "What exactly *is* a living wage?" and "How can the provision of living wages be realistically achieved?"

More than 450 million people work in global supply chain-related jobs.¹⁰ When combined with these workers' families, the number of individuals directly affected by wage-setting in global value chains rises to 2 billion.¹¹

In general terms, a living wage is the minimum income necessary for a worker and their family to meet basic needs, including some discretionary income.¹² In many cases, a living wage is considered to be higher than the minimum wage set by national laws.

What this looks like in practice is very likely to vary across contexts and even within countries. But, as the case studies below aim to demonstrate, there are credible processes out there that are starting to set and implement living wages in real ways.

The provision of living wages for workers in global value chains could contribute to supporting entire families and communities in surfacing from conditions of poverty, fueling the economic and social development called for by both public and private actors in their endorsement of the SDGs.

Among others, the human rights to freedom of association, collective bargaining and non-discrimination are key drivers in supporting the provision of a living wage, which in turn can contribute to the fulfillment of the human rights to food, water, health, adequate housing, education, family life, fair working hours and so on.

As illustrated in Figure 2, and depending on the specifics of the relevant corporate initiative, the provision of a living wage may contribute to the achievement of an array of Global Goals, including:

- **Goal 1:** End poverty in all its forms everywhere¹³
- **Goal 2:** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture¹⁴
- **Goal 3:** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages¹⁵
- **Goal 4:** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all¹⁶
- **Goal 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls¹⁷
- **Goal 6:** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all¹⁸
- **Goal 7:** Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all¹⁹
- **Goal 8:** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all²⁰
- **Goal 10:** Reduce inequality within and among countries²¹
- **Goal 11:** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable²²
- **Goal 13:** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts²³

Figure 2: Rights related to living wages and how they link to various SDGs. See the Annex for a list of associated SDG targets.



So, how are companies currently demonstrating respect for human rights and supporting a world in which these goals can become a reality – a world in which workers earn living wages such that they and their families are meeting their basic needs?

Examples illustrated by the case studies below include:

- **An individual brand is developing and implementing cross-cutting strategies:** A global apparel company is enhancing wage management systems at the factory level and pro-worker engagement with governments and suppliers alongside its participation in collaborative initiatives.
- **A manufacturer is proactively engaging its buyers:** A textile producer in Turkey is working in partnership with its buyers to support living wages in specific production units until broader changes are made at the national level.

- **Brands and trade unions are collaborating at the global level:** A coalition of textile and garment brands are banding together with global and local trade unions to support industry-wide collective bargaining between workers and their employers to establish legally enforceable requirements at the country level, taking wages and working conditions out of industry competition.
- **Local value chain actors and other stakeholders are collaborating at the national level:** Key actors in the Malawi tea supply chain are joining forces to tackle the root causes of endemic poverty among Malawian tea workers, paying particular attention to impacts on women both on tea estates and on smallholder farms.

The case studies below explore each of these innovative and evolving models in more detail. Each case study captures publicly available information on the initiative, alongside experiences and opinions from various actors involved.

The following summaries do not claim to give a definitive account of a specific initiative or of all perspectives on that case study; instead, they are intended to serve as illustrative examples of how action toward corporate respect for human rights can make a critical contribution to the achievement of various goals and targets under the SDGs.



H&M'S FAIR LIVING WAGE STRATEGY

Improving wage management systems and industrial relations as a global brand

Figure 2a: Rights related to H&M's Fair Living Wage Strategy and how they link to various SDGs.



The challenge

Over 1.6 million people work in the factories that supply H&M apparel, 65% of whom are women.²⁴

There is thus little question about the scale at which this global apparel brand has the ability to contribute to sustainable development by supporting the provision of living wages to workers in their supply chain.²⁵

The response

Acknowledging the substantial number of individuals involved in its global supply chain, H&M has identified and prioritized living wages as one of its salient human rights issues²⁶ – defined as the human rights at risk of the most severe negative impacts

through the company's activities and business relationships.²⁷

At the center of the company's work on this issue is H&M's Fair Living Wage Strategy.²⁸ Launched in 2013, it is the first comprehensive wage strategy undertaken individually by a global brand.

In implementing the strategy, the company defines a living wage as "a wage which satisfies the basic needs of employees and their families and provides some discretionary income such as savings. It should be revised annually, and negotiated with democratically elected worker representatives."²⁹

"We developed our global Fair Living Wage Strategy in 2013 with guidance from multiple experts, trade-unions and NGOs. The strategy focuses on governments, factory owners, our own purchasing practices and most crucially, workers. The strategy is both interlinked with and dependent on well-functioning industrial relations, including collective bargaining. Therefore, it is crucial for all parties involved to work together for the strategy to really come to life."

The H&M Group Sustainability Report 2017³⁰

Key aspects of the initiative

H&M's Fair Living Wage Strategy, which the company has refined since its launch in 2013 based on its stakeholder engagement and involvement in various collaborative initiatives, has four main components and respective results so far:³¹

1. Workplace dialogue and industrial relations programs to facilitate positive communication and negotiation on wage increases and other working conditions between (a) employers and employees at the factory level and (b) employer associations and trade unions at the national level.

These programs support the establishment of democratically elected worker representation at strategic suppliers, which can lead to the establishment of trade unions if the employees so choose.

The programs also include training at the factory level on workplace cooperation, negotiation skills, collective bargaining and labor law. The global union federation IndustriALL, the Swedish trade union IF Metall, the International Labour Organization (ILO), and the Swedish development agency Sida are key partners in several of these programs.

According to H&M:

- By the end of 2017, 458 factories were enrolled in the company's workplace dialogue and industrial relations programs, representing 52% of H&M's total product volume. In 2018, an additional 223 factories are enrolling in these programs.
- More than 600,000 factory workers are directly covered by democratically elected worker representation through these programs.
- The programs are currently run in Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Myanmar and Turkey.
- In 2017, democratically elected worker representation was in place at suppliers representing 52% of the company's product volume.³²

"At H&M group, we believe that well-functioning industrial relations are crucial to the creation of fair jobs. Good relationships between workers and management and effective interactions and negotiations on factory, industry and country level, promote good working conditions and better wages. Good labour relations also support stability and performance in our production markets."

The H&M Group Sustainability Report 2017³³

2. Fair Wage Method to ensure that wage-setting takes the individual worker's skills, experience, performance, and responsibility into full consideration.

The Fair Wage Method, developed by the Fair Wage Network and based on twelve dimensions, supports the creation of holistic pay structures that enable and sustain fair living wages and facilitate improved dialogue between employers and employees at the factory level.³⁴

Distinct from an audit approach, the Fair Wage Method focuses on partnerships with factories, stores, and brands to assess wage practices through worker and management surveys, identify root causes, and implement improvements, including within Human Resources policies and practices.

According to H&M:

- Systems taking the Fair Wage Method into consideration are being implemented at an increasing number of factories: 140 at the end of 2016 (representing 29% of H&M's total product volume), 228 at the end of 2017 (representing 40% of H&M's total product volume), and a total of 336 by the end of 2018, superseding H&M's goal of 50% of the total product volume by the end of 2018.³⁵
- Implementation of the Fair Wage Method takes place in Vietnam, China, Cambodia, Bangladesh, Turkey, Myanmar, India, and Indonesia.
- Approximately 200 factories will also be enrolled in the Wage Management System Program internally developed by H&M.
- Implementation of the Wage Management System Program takes place in Bangladesh, Turkey, Ethiopia, Pakistan, India, Indonesia, China, and Cambodia.

"Living wages are key to the Fair Wage Method – wages paid to workers should be sufficient to cover their needs and those of their families. But you also have to look at broader pay systems to ensure that the provision of a living wage is comprehensive and sustainable. For instance, is the wage level being adjusted based on each worker's skills, education, and experience levels? How are you improving fairness and efficiency of pay systems through pay-to-performance related pay? What systems are in place to ensure that wages are paid on time and that hours are fair? How is wage setting being communicated to workers and influenced by dialogue with those workers?"

H&M is taking this broader approach, starting with extensive assessments at the factory level that go beyond audits and then proactively engaging with suppliers and workers to come up with remediation plans that have positive incentives baked in. Small and medium-sized enterprises can do this as well – it's not about the size of the company. It's about shifting mentalities and using the right levers to modify systems in a positive way."

Daniel Vaughan-Whitehead, Fair Wage Network³⁶

3. Strategic collaborations in recognition that H&M shares its suppliers with many other brands, meaning that living wages are an industry-wide challenge that must be tackled in partnership with others.

Here, H&M's membership in the ACT (Action, Collaboration, Transformation) initiative plays a key role in the company's strategy, as the company is one of the founding members of the initiative (see the ACT case study below).

This collaborative work is further complemented by the now-permanent Global Framework Agreement between H&M, IndustriALL and the Swedish trade union IF Metall.

This agreement is already demonstrating its value and has facilitated conflict resolution between workers and management within H&M's supply chains.³⁷ Implementation of the agreement has been mainly channeled through the National Monitoring Committees (NMCs) that consist of representatives from local trade unions and H&M. In Myanmar, where a month-long strike took place after eight union leaders were fired in October 2015, the agreement was "key to getting trade unionists back to work, as well as achieving trade union recognition at the Jiale Fashion factory in Yangon."³⁸ In Pakistan, the agreement was invoked to bring together IndustriALL

Pakistani affiliate NTUF and local management of the Denim Clothing Company factory for joint negotiations, which resulted in the reinstatement of 88 workers after they had been fired for demanding better working conditions at the factory.³⁹

Moreover, the company continues its collaboration projects with Sida, ILO, and IF Metall to train management and workers on workplace cooperation and dispute resolution.⁴⁰

"The traditional supplier perspective has been that, in order to be competitive, wages need to be kept very low. But the ability for workers to meet basic needs through a fair living wage should not be part of the competition.

Instead, we're looking at how you can use wages in a smart way – a way that motivates workers, gets turnover rates down, and incentivizes productivity and performance. Using the Fair Wage Method, we're tracking actual changes in behavior and attitudes at the factory level and we can see the benefits.

These positive changes start with the fact that more and more workers are electing their own representatives. For example, in Bangladesh, 40% of all worker representatives are now women. This means that issues that concern women are more visible and can be strategically addressed as part of the overall Fair Living Wage Strategy, which in turn has positive effects on quality, worker turnover and productivity.

It takes time – one has to be patient. But a focused approach that identifies your salient human rights issues, sets a long-term strategy, and engages both internal and external stakeholders is the only way to systemic change."

Maritha Lorentzon, H&M⁴¹

4. Government engagement in recognition of H&M's influence and access to the governments in the countries where the company's products are made.

For example, since 2014, the company joined peer companies to advocate for the Cambodian government's Trade Union Law and its compliance with ILO conventions.⁴² According to H&M, this influence and access relies on the fact that the company's presence in all of its sourcing markets includes an H&M office and a sustainability team.

"The government engagement aspect of H&M's work is key. Governments must install an enabling legislative environment for labor rights, one that creates a better balance of power and supports collective bargaining between social partners. In particular, governments must secure implementation of international labor standards when it comes to trade union rights – the right to organize and the right to collective bargaining. Employers must be required to adhere to these standards; and in that sense, buyers can do much more to engage governments and stress adherence to these rights by their suppliers.

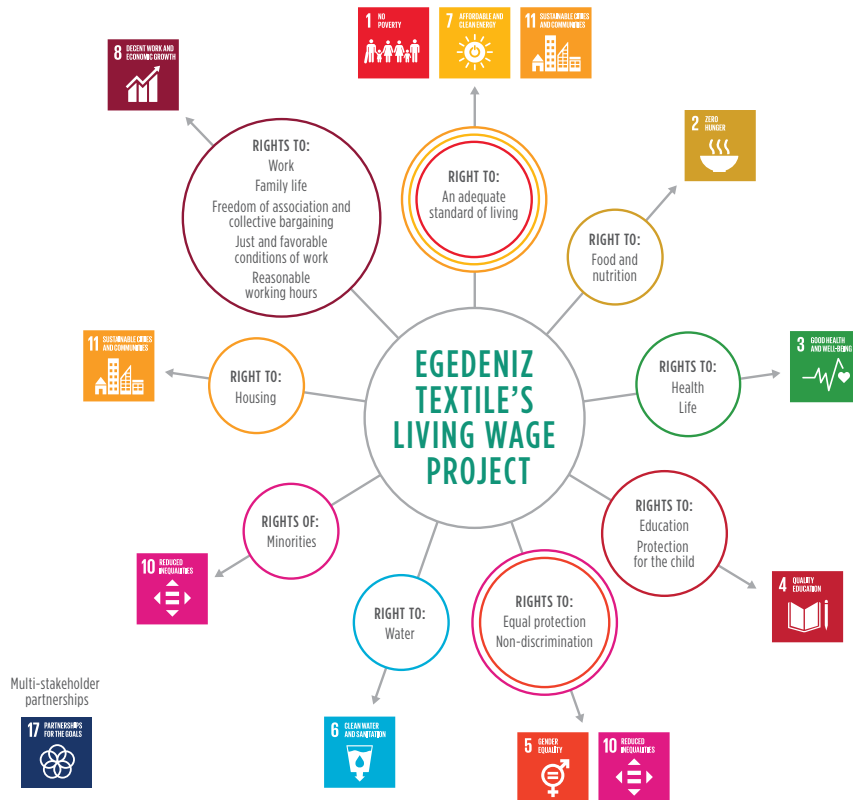
In the end, sustainable industrial relations can only be achieved by workers organizing themselves in democratic, independent trade unions at the factory or company level and at the national level. This requires action from governments, but it also requires education. Workers need to know their own rights and have channels for claiming them. Management must understand workers' rights and put systems in place that foster better industrial relations and social dialogue. And brands must support their suppliers in improving working conditions. Training all actors on these issues across the supply chain, as H&M is doing in partnership with us and others, is incredibly important."

Mats Svensson, IF Metall⁴³

EGEDENIZ TEXTILE'S LIVING WAGE PROJECT

Driving the provision of a living wage from the producer perspective

Figure 2b: Rights related to Egedeniz Textile's Living Wage Project and how they link to various SDGs.



The challenge

The majority of initiatives around living wages tend to be spearheaded by multinational brands in response to international or national pressure, with producers and manufacturers subsequently affected by such initiatives and occasionally brought in as partners as collaborations unfold.

While there is widespread agreement that cross-industry, collaborative efforts are necessary for systemic change when it comes to living wages, it is also important to highlight opportunities for producers to jointly lead initiatives around this issue, as such efforts can be deeply transformative in enhancing the lives of workers and their families.

The response

One such example of a producer-buyer partnership is the Living Wage Project of Egedeniz Textile, the first certified organic textile company in Turkey and a medium-sized producer supplying to brands in the United States, Japan and Western Europe.⁴⁴

In partnership with Swedish children's wear brand Mini Rodini and the Fair Wear Foundation, Egedeniz launched the Living Wage Project in June 2016 after deciding as an employer to prioritize the provision of a living wage to its workers.⁴⁵

Key aspects of the initiative

In the first two years of the Living Wage project, Egedeniz has:

- 1. Carried out a cost of living survey** with its workers across three wage groups and cross-referenced the results with government data and analysis, with support from the Fair Wear Foundation.⁴⁶
- 2. Engaged with its buyer** Mini Rodini on the survey findings, working with the brand to calculate an initial premium (an additional €0.18 per garment) that resulted in an average 14% wage increase on the lowest monthly salary among the three wage groups covered by the survey.

"The most important part of this project has been the relationships between all the steps in the supply chain. From the brand side, supplier relations are increasing positively. From the supplier side, it's really important to believe in your role in the partnership with a buyer. If your working conditions will change simply based on the brand, then there are risks of huge negative impacts for the workers. You need to believe in and own your role in the sustainability of the business and in the partnerships involved."

Mümin Can Eker, Egedeniz Textile⁴⁷

"It's our goal to have living wages being paid in all of our suppliers by 2021. If you're working full-time, you should be making enough to meet your basic needs and then have some discretionary income."

As an industry, we can be creative in how we support this – for example, we're a part of the Fair Wear Foundation's living wage 'incubator' where brands are coming together to discuss living wage projects and how to make them work in practical ways.

A key lesson from our work in this area is that you need everyone on board, from the finance team to the buyers themselves and beyond. Ensuring broad buy-in across the brand helps ensure the success of the project."

Karin Iseman, Mini Rodini⁴⁸

3. Facilitated dialogues and awareness-raising across the three wage groups to ensure understanding of the program and how the wage increases are set.

4. Began approaching additional buyers to join the program in an effort to enhance the sustainability of the project over time.

5. Conducted an initial evaluation survey among its employees, assessing workers' knowledge about the Living Wage Project, their experiences throughout the implementation of the project, how they are using the additional wages, and what their general opinions are concerning the initiative. Overall feedback to date has been positive, reflecting workers' clear understanding of how the initiative is carried out and demonstrating positive impacts in terms of the ability of workers to meet their and their families' basic needs.

"This project has [made] a big contribution to our family. I would like to thank Egedeniz and Mini Rodini for this support. I hope this will continue. I am sure all families who [are benefiting] from this project are thinking [the] same as me."

Yasemin Taskaya, Egedeniz Textile factory worker⁴⁹

"You can see the change in the eyes of workers when you walk through the sewing line. We're stopped and the workers say thanks. It can be seen as such a small payment, but it's such an important thing to these workers. It's increased their loyalty and motivation – they feel like a valued part of the business and we're seeing clear improvements in the quality of the work and worker recruitment and retention. We're also hearing positive feedback from worker representatives and we can see the relationship-building directly on the production line."

Ozgu Cubukcuoglu, Egedeniz Textile⁵⁰

ACT (ACTION, COLLABORATION, TRANSFORMATION)

Tackling systemic worker issues through industry collective bargaining

Figure 2c: Rights related to the ACT initiative and how they link to various SDGs



"The ACT initiative is an example of how companies have been working together with trade unions, governments, and others to address some of the most severe and systemic labor rights abuses in their supply chains. It illustrates the promise of collective action to leverage change.

Importantly, initiatives like ACT are not just about voluntary philanthropic contributions to development, but also the product of a recognized responsibility of companies to address severe human rights risks in their supply chains. In meeting this responsibility, ACT makes a critical contribution to sustainable development as well."

Professor John Ruggie, former UN Special Representative on Business and Human Rights⁵¹

The challenge

April 2013: The Rana Plaza factory collapse shook the world and the business community along with it.⁵² For the textile and apparel industry in particular, the deadliest garment factory accident in history – totaling 1,134 individuals killed and approximately 2,500 injured⁵³ – crystallized awareness about continued failings in both government and business oversight of supply chain conditions and the potentially devastating human cost of those shortcomings. The Bangladesh Accord was thus born, creating the first legally binding agreement between global brands and trade unions to ensure safe working conditions in the Bangladeshi ready-made garment industry.⁵⁴

For many apparel and textile brands, engagement in the Bangladesh Accord became an important first exposure to the necessity and power of collective, industry-wide action in the face of a pervasive supply chain issue.⁵⁵ Due in part to this experience and a drive to examine other working conditions alongside health and safety issues, several leading brands came together to face another systemic issue in their supply chains – the lack of a living wage in garment factories and the severe impacts that this has on workers, their families and their communities.

"We can't talk about ACT without talking about the Bangladesh Accord. Many of the relationships we have with the brands now involved in ACT were forged through the Accord context.

There has to be a willingness to work together, but also to jointly commit to a common set of rules and systems that work. And, in all of my engagements on ACT, across all of the relevant actors, not one person has said, 'That won't work.' This is extraordinary. And it's because we're providing a logical framework that will be built out in each country by the unions and employers standing together on their common interest platform and taking wages and working conditions out of industry competition. This is the only path toward systemic, sustainable change in this industry on this issue."

**Jenny Holdcroft,
IndustriALL ⁵⁶**

Even before the Rana Plaza tragedy, however, various brands had built foundational relationships with trade unions through global framework agreements that are now feeding into collective, industry action in this area.⁵⁷ These agreements, which are "negotiated at a global level between trade unions and a multinational company," put in place standards across a company's operations and business relationships and can be enforced regardless of whether those standards are in place and upheld in an individual country.⁵⁸

"An important benefit of the ACT initiative is that it is an opportunity to reinforce and build on what we are already doing around living wages within the Global Framework Agreement with IndustriALL Global Union, which Inditex signed in 2007 and which plays a priority role in our sustainability strategy. ACT is focused on building more positive relationships between brands and suppliers and between suppliers and workers through enforcement of collective bargaining in the industry. And it is increasing internal awareness within Inditex on our living wage efforts. The more brands that join this effort, the more powerful the impact will be."

Félix Poza Peña, Inditex⁵⁹

The response

The ACT (Action, Collaboration, Transformation) initiative, which formally launched in 2015, is an agreement between international brands and retailers and trade unions to "transform the garment and textile industry and achieve living wages for workers through industry-wide collective bargaining linked to purchasing practices."⁶⁰

The initiative centers on a memorandum of understanding between the global union IndustriALL and 17 global brands and retailers (including ASOS, C&A, H&M, Inditex, Kmart, Next, Primark, Target, Tchibo, Tesco and others). It is led by a 50% union, 50% brand board and a full-time secretariat.⁶¹

"There's no playing to the galleries on this. With living wages, there's an astounding opportunity to improve lives. But, before ACT, there was never any means of dealing with the issue in any effective way. After the Bangladesh Accord, we built on the relationships with IndustriALL and other brands that were strengthened as part of that effort to tackle living wages.

How many environments are there where you have brands, retailers, manufacturers, governments, trade unions and employer associations all at the same table? This is real innovation."

Christopher Grayer, Next⁶²

Key aspects of the initiative

Putting freedom of association and collective bargaining at the center, the ACT model is comprised of three distinct but interrelated components:

- 1. Industry-wide collective bargaining** between employers and unions of registered and legally enforceable agreements at the national level, such that “workers in the garment and textile industry within a country can negotiate their wages under the same conditions, regardless of the factory they work in and the retailers and brands they produce for.”⁶³
- 2. Purchasing practices** of the member brands and retailers that ensure that “payment of the negotiated wage is supported and enabled by the terms of contracts” between global buyers and their suppliers.⁶⁴

- 3. Government engagement** on national minimum wage fixing enforcement mechanisms, so that they provide “an adequately resourced regulatory, inspection, and legal system that ensures that no less than legal minimum wages are paid to workers” since “minimum wages play a vital role in underpinning living wages and must be set in accordance with this level and regularly reviewed in line with cost of living increases.”⁶⁵

In tackling each of these components, ACT is currently supporting **capacity- and relationship-building** among member brands’ supplier factories, IndustriALL’s affiliated unions and governments in target countries, as well as **research** on how purchasing practices can best facilitate payment of a living wage.

The initiative’s current countries of focus include Bangladesh, Cambodia, Myanmar, Turkey and Vietnam. It is working to bring additional brands on board to further increase its scope and influence and avoid competitive disadvantages.

“This is a groundbreaking program. We’re organizing ourselves in a way that we never had before. Yes, this takes time, but it is the only way to tackle systemic, structural challenges.

Importantly, we’re connecting this back to our own human rights due diligence at the same time. If we want to secure our future as a business enterprise, we can’t cherry pick what we want to work on, including when it comes to the SDGs. We need to thoroughly look at both our positive and negative impacts on people and then take action, collectively and independently, from there.”

Achim Lohrie, Tchibo⁶⁶

MALAWI TEA 2020

Joining forces at the national level to address root causes of endemic poverty

Figure 2d: Rights related to Malawi Tea 2020 and how they link to various SDGs.



The challenge

Malawi, East Africa: A young child is nestled on her mother's back, wrapped snugly in a *chitenje* and napping soundly as her mother moves up and down seemingly endless rows of tea plants, picking the vibrant green leaves with expert efficiency and filling basket after basket before the sun goes down on another full day of work in the fields.

Based on Malawi's malnutrition rate of approximately 50%,⁶⁷ the chances are high that this child's growing body will become stunted physically and in other developmental areas,⁶⁸ notwithstanding her mother's wages and in-kind earnings as a worker in the Malawian tea industry.⁶⁹

As international non-governmental organization (NGO) campaigns have highlighted since the early 2000s,⁷⁰ wages remain low in the Malawian tea business despite it being the largest formal employer in all of Malawi. Approximately 62% of Malawians live below the World Bank's extreme poverty line of US\$1.25 per day;⁷¹ approximately 50,000 tea plantation workers were documented in 2013 as being trapped in conditions of extreme poverty.⁷² Research commissioned to calculate what a living wage would be in the Malawian tea industry concluded that wages and in-kind benefits would need to double to achieve a living wage.⁷³

The response

In 2015, 20 different groups along the Malawian tea chain got together and agreed that more had to be done to tackle the serious issue of worker wages in their industry. The resulting Malawi Tea 2020 Revitalisation Programme (Malawi Tea 2020) is a coalition of Malawian tea producers, the largest international tea buyers, NGOs, relevant certification organizations, and donors.

The initiative is aiming to “create a competitive Malawian tea industry where workers earn a living wage and smallholders are thriving.”⁷⁴ The partnership is endorsed by the Malawian government and involves companies of a range of sizes. All participating tea producers are part of the program through the Tea Association of Malawi (TAML).⁷⁵

The Ethical Tea Partnership (ETP), TAML, Oxfam, IDH (the Sustainable Trade Initiative), and GIZ (the German Agency for International Cooperation) jointly lead the initiative, which is the first of its kind in the tea industry.⁷⁶

“None of this would have happened without the burning platform from NGOs and other campaigns. But once that has happened, you must then have shared knowledge about what the problem is; and then shared commitment across brands, producers, workers and governments to practical approaches that will have a real impact.”

Rachel Wilshaw, Oxfam⁷⁷

Key aspects of the initiative

Recognizing that living wages cannot be tackled in isolation but must instead be addressed using a multifaceted approach, Malawi Tea 2020’s five-pronged initiative and respective results to date include:⁷⁸

1. Improved productivity and quality of Malawian tea to generate a more profitable and competitive industry that is able to support the payment of living wages to its workers.

- Outreach to financiers and donors to revitalize the industry through irrigation, replanting and factory refurbishments has resulted in two ongoing deals at an estimated US\$3 million.

Each deal involves a tea estate undergoing irrigation feasibility studies and environmental and social impact assessments, with support from IDH and other investors, to boost volume and quality production while mitigating negative social and environmental impacts such as climate change.

- Tea estates themselves have invested US\$6.3 million into revitalization projects, including those around agricultural improvements, infrastructure and electricity generation.

2. Improved conditions for women workers via housing and nutrition improvement programs, as well as efforts to achieve better human resources management.

- Via a new nutrition program, 30,000 workers (out of a target of 50,000) now receive fortified lunchtime meals and all workers receive weekly vegetable distributions.
- TAML has adopted a new policy to address sexual harassment and gender-based discrimination, four estates have established gender committees, and gender training sessions for supervisors, managers and workers began in September 2017.

3. Improved opportunities for smallholders to earn a living income via Farmer Field School methodologies, business management programs, and agro-inputs.

- A living income study has established a living income benchmark for smallholder farmers (MWK2,889 or US\$15.04 in PPP – purchasing power parity), as set against current smallholder incomes (MWK1,574 or US\$8.16 PPP).
- 3,300 smallholder farmers (65% women) have improved their farming and business skills.
- 50 Farmer Field Schools have trained 1,548 farmers, resulting in the improvement of field-level practices. For instance, 540,000 tea plants are being cultivated in 45 mini tea nurseries and 3,138 farmers are participating in a total of 173 village savings and loan groups across Malawi.

4. Improved wage-setting process that centers around collective bargaining between worker representatives and employer organizations.

- TAML and the Plantation and Agriculture Workers Union (PAWU) signed the first ever collective bargaining agreement (CBA) in the tea sector.
- Wages have gone up several times since the initiative started in 2015, narrowing the gap between the TAML base wage and living wage from 28% achievement of the living wage to 41%.⁷⁹
- Training of 337 managers in 2017 on the CBA and wage sensitization sessions with 5,500 workers, have been carried out.

5. Improved environmental efficiency and more sustainable energy use in tea-growing areas.

- As of September 2017, 7 factories had started collecting primary data on their energy efficiency.
- In June 2017, key stakeholders took part in a training on climate change impact mapping.
- 10 tree nurseries have been established and 6 cook stove production groups with 125 members have been established alongside the training of 140 sales agents.

"Malawi Tea 2020 is tackling the issue of extreme poverty in the Malawi tea workforce from a holistic approach. It's looking at innovation and investment in the industry; it's seriously examining what a living wage is in this context and how buyers' procurement practices must change to meet that; it's empowering smallholders and recognizing their important role in all this; it's linking to the sector's environmental efficiency and sustainability; and it's bringing a gender lens to all it does."

**Sarah Roberts,
Ethical Tea Partnership⁸⁰**

In addition, a key highlight of the program has been its ongoing work around **sustainable procurement practices**.

In building out this area, the initiative commissioned Accenture Development Partnerships to develop a methodology to calculate the "additional cost of paying workers a living wage and for this cost to be fairly shared across the tea value chain."⁸¹ Consultations on the proposed model are currently underway. At the same time, the initiative is seeking additional brands and traders to expand the program to cover 100% of the Malawian tea industry.

"Working on living wages in the context of Malawi Tea 2020 isn't just about paying workers more. It's about taking a holistic approach that breaks down what we're really trying to achieve and coming up with various programs and targets that realistically support the development of a sustainable tea industry in Malawi.

Scale and traction are needed to effect real change when tackling these complex issues. For some companies, it might initially feel uncomfortable to engage with your competitors in this way, but you can and should work through that in order to use your collective influence to drive positive impacts that just won't happen without collaboration across the industry.

Also, all of the different actors involved in an initiative like Malawi Tea 2020 will have different perspectives; and that's ok. It's when no issues are arising that you have to worry, since this likely means that people aren't speaking up. Having uncomfortable conversations about what works and what doesn't work is an important part of the process and companies should be flexible and adapt their approaches based on what they learn along the way from the network of knowledge and various areas of expertise that should be involved."

Katy Tubb, Tata Global Beverages⁸²

KEY TAKEAWAYS ON LIVING WAGES

Individual company action

1. The human rights to **freedom of association and collective bargaining** play central roles in company action on living wages.
2. Mature **industrial relations** are key in figuring out what a living wage means in a particular context and in generating **feedback loops** that help maintain the provision of living wages over time.
3. **Improved wage management systems** and more comprehensive strategies for promoting fair wages can address many elements that influence whether a living wage is provided in the long-term. Such elements include timeliness of payments; fair working hours; pay adjustments based on skills, experience levels and performance; and open communication channels between workers and management.
4. **Collaborative initiatives** that drive systemic change at both industry and government levels can greatly inform and enhance individual company action on living wages.
5. **Producer-buyer partnerships** are possible and can facilitate **direct involvement from workers** in determining living wages in specific work sites, thereby having a real impact on the lives of workers and their families via the provision of a living wage while collaborative initiatives with a larger **scale** are built at a national level.

Collective action

1. **Industry-wide, collaborative action** across each step in the supply chain builds **leverage** (the ability to influence another party to prevent, mitigate and/or remediate a human rights harm) at the national level to help make living wages a reality for workers, regardless of which brands their employers supply.
2. Collective bargaining across an industry bolsters meaningful **stakeholder engagement** between employer associations and trade unions, as well as between suppliers and buyers, while also facilitating **access to remedy** when commitments are not met.
3. The re-examination of key aspects of the core business, including **product quality investment** and **purchasing practices**, can clarify the **contribution** of global brands to systemic labor rights issues and inform holistic responses.
4. The identification of particularly **vulnerable stakeholders** helps companies focus their efforts on the most **salient human rights issues** associated with their business.
5. Recognizing that living wages cannot be tackled in isolation inspires **multi-faceted approaches** that use a **confluence of different incentives** to drive change from many angles.

④

Forced labor



igor Gorney/Shutterstock.com

Across the world, millions of people are working against their will, exploited for their labor, and treated as no human being should ever be. Some are recruited with promises of decent work and fair pay and then taken to job sites, often far away from their homes and families, where they are physically barricaded from leaving and threatened if they refuse to work. Others are forced to hand over their passports or other documents essential to their freedom of movement, leaving them at the mercy of their employers.

The burden of debt is often used as a weapon in these situations, forcing individuals to continue working under inhumane conditions for months and even years on end until recruitment fees or the costs of transportation fronted by employers or recruiters are paid off using these workers' wages. Clearly, slavery is not a thing of the past.

On any given day, according to the most recent estimates, nearly 25 million people are living under conditions of forced labor; 71% of them are women and girls.⁸³

According to the International Labor Organization (ILO), **forced labor is “work that is performed involuntarily and under the menace of any penalty,” meaning “situations in which persons are coerced to work through the use of violence or intimidation, or by more subtle means such as manipulated debt, retention of identity papers, or threats of denunciation to immigration authorities.”⁸⁴ It is very often linked to seemingly legitimate commercial channels.⁸⁵**

One in four victims of modern slavery is a child.⁸⁶

Approximately 16 million victims of forced labor are in the private economy. Over half of these individuals are in situations where personal debt is used to forcibly obtain labor.⁸⁷ Moreover, “this proportion rises above 70% for adults who were forced to work in agriculture, domestic work or manufacturing.”⁸⁸

Individuals may also be coerced or deceived into forced labor by employers or recruiters when their wages are withheld or when they are prevented from leaving by threats, document retention or acts of violence, including sexual violence.⁸⁹

Companies across various sectors are increasingly including forced labor among their salient human rights issues – the human rights at risk of the most severe negative impacts through the company's activities and business relationships.⁹⁰

Combatting forced labor situations, including those that involve children, is a necessary component in building sustainable economies that work for all.

As illustrated in Figure 3, and depending on the specifics of the relevant corporate initiative, private sector efforts to address forced labor may contribute to the achievement of an array of the Global Goals, including:

- **Goal 3:** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages⁹¹
- **Goal 4:** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all⁹²
- **Goal 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls⁹³
- **Goal 8:** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all⁹⁴
- **Goal 10:** Reduce inequality within and among countries⁹⁵
- **Goal 16:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels⁹⁶

Figure 3: Rights related to forced labor and how they link to various SDGs. See the Annex for a list of associated SDG targets.



So, how are companies currently taking action to bring about a world in which both adults and children are free from forced labor? Examples illustrated by the case studies below include:

- **Individual corporations are tackling key entry points:**

A leading tech company is drawing a strong line in the sand when it comes to forced labor risks, requiring all of its suppliers to directly employ their workforce and support responsible recruitment practices that prevent conditions in which forced labor can thrive.

- **Manufacturers are reforming recruitment and employment systems:**

A garment producer in India is taking concerted action to combat conditions that support or allow for a local system of exploitation that traps young women and girls into forced and child labor.

- **Global buyers and local actors are collaborating in high-risk contexts:**

A network of brands and retailers sourcing from the seafood supply chain in Thailand are coordinating with local processors, producers, trade unions, NGOs and government actors to enhance transparency, foster multi-stakeholder engagement and spark systemic change across the industry.

- **Leading brands are engaging with programs that prioritize worker voice:**

A group of international buyers is participating in an innovative program that tackles the issue of forced labor across various sectors in Southeast Asia via empowerment of worker voices and collaborative, rather than punitive, partnerships with suppliers to improve conditions on the ground.

The case studies below explore each of these innovative and evolving models in more detail. Each case study captures publicly available information on the initiative, alongside experiences and opinions from various actors involved.

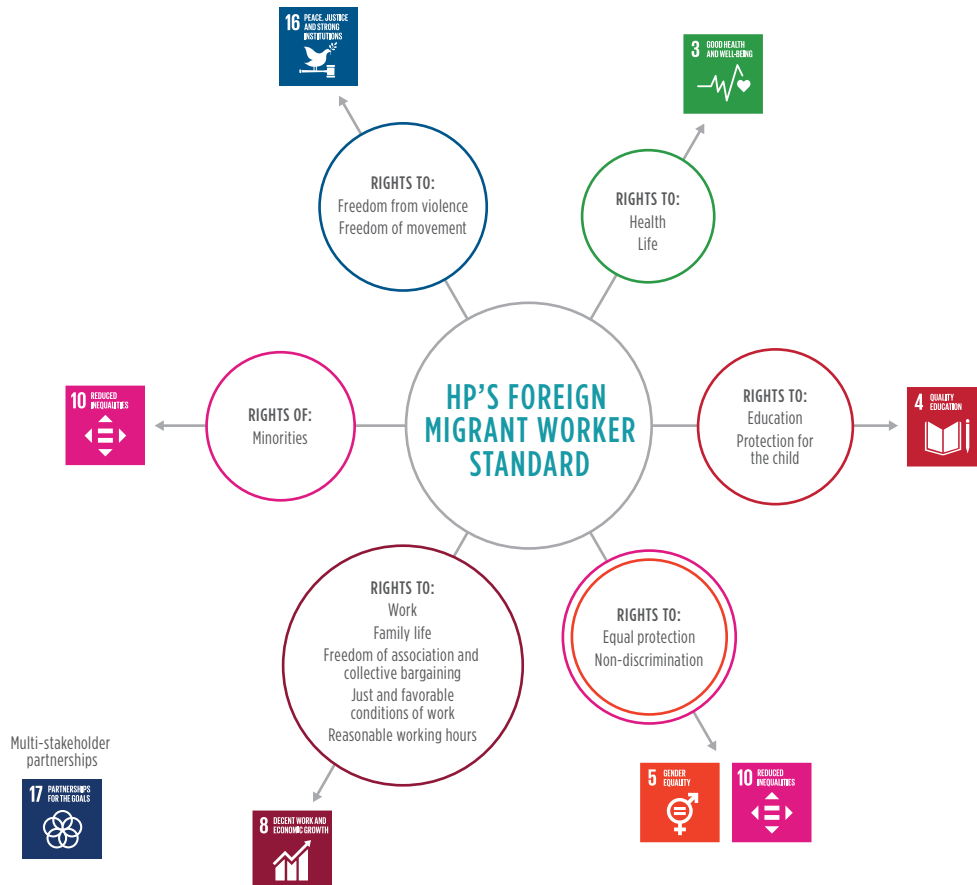
The following summaries do not claim to give a definitive account of a specific initiative or of all perspectives on that case study; instead, they are intended to serve as illustrative examples of how action toward corporate respect for human rights can make a critical contribution to the achievement of various goals and targets under the SDGs.



HP'S FOREIGN MIGRANT WORKER STANDARD

Leading the industry with action on root causes

Figure 3a: Rights related to HP's Foreign Migrant Worker Standard and how they link to various SDGs.



The challenge

In 2014, reports of forced labor linked to migrant recruitment practices in the electronics industry supply chain in Malaysia were coming to the surface, catching the eye of HP Inc.⁹⁷ At the time, the company itself was identifying, through various assessment mechanisms across diverse geographic regions, that migrant workers are a particularly vulnerable population in terms of severe human rights impacts connected to the business.

Thinking critically about the root causes of forced labor among this community, HP determined that hiring workers through recruitment agencies or labor brokers is too high a risk for the people involved in the company's supply chain.

The response

HP released its Foreign Migrant Worker Standard in 2014 and partnered with expert organization Verité to build a body of research and dedicated program in response to the issue of forced labor among migrant workers.

The standard goes beyond general industry practice in addressing forced labor – which primarily focuses on implementing policies banning recruitment fees – to require that the company's suppliers directly employ any foreign migrant workers in their workforce. While recruiters may still be used, once a worker is placed, they must become a formal employee of the HP supplier.⁹⁸

More specifically, the standard “prohibits [HP] suppliers from outsourcing the migrant worker employment relationship to third-party labor brokers – a major source of vulnerability for migrant workers – as well as eliminating the practice of charging workers recruitment fees and requiring that workers hold their own passports.”⁹⁹ The standard also requires employment contracts written in the worker’s native language.¹⁰⁰

HP is the first company in the information and communications technology (ICT) sector to require all of these practices.

“HP’s Foreign Migrant Worker Standard remains a very forward-looking approach. It takes commitment around forced labor one step further to identify a root problem – indirect employment – as a key risk factor. The company decided to not try and work around that risk, but instead develop a standard to address it. This is clear leadership and hopefully more companies will take this kind of work on.”

**Shawn MacDonald,
Verité¹⁰¹**

Key aspects of the initiative

HP has so far implemented its Foreign Migrant Worker Standard by:

1. Continuing its partnership with Verité to develop supplier guidance on the standard.

The guidance includes “information on how to transition to direct employment, the ‘no recruitment fee’ model, and how to identify, screen and select ethical recruitment agents.”¹⁰² Each supplier engaged in the program is allowed a one-year grace period to implement the standard, and HP’s procurement managers are integrally involved in roll-out of the guidance.

2. Developing and disseminating a supplier self-assessment questionnaire to not only raise awareness and understanding of the standard, but also to serve as a foundation of relevant changes to onsite audit practices.¹⁰³

For instance, HP auditors now use focused foreign migrant worker assessments as a tool to measure implementation and enforcement of the standard while providing support to suppliers where performance is weak.

3. Conducting a series of dialogues and workshops with government representatives and collaboration with peer companies and suppliers in high-risk areas such as Southeast Asia.¹⁰⁴

HP’s engagement in this area has included the donation of its supplier guidance to the Responsible Business Association (RBA) for others to use and learn from; chairing the RBA-affiliated Responsible Labor Initiative Steering Committee (see text box above); and serving on the Steering Committee of the Leadership Group for Responsible Recruitment, which is “a collaboration between leading companies and expert organizations to drive positive change in the way that migrant workers are recruited,” including “the total eradication of fees being charged to workers to secure employment.”¹⁰⁵

"A key lesson learned from our work in this area is that you can't do it alone. Internally, this means having a committed tone from the top and across the various functions involved. For instance, we couldn't do this work if we didn't have support from our procurement managers, who understand the issues and drive the actions on a daily basis.

Then, we need collaboration within and across industries to build our influence and create real change for the people affected. Our work with RBA from day one is an example of this approach, as well as our broader engagement with organizations such as Verité and local NGOs. We're proud that we've taken this collective approach from the start.

Each company needs to do their part to ensure freely chosen labor, whether you are a global company where you have a large scope to work with or a small business where you see the issues every day."

Jay Celorie, HP¹⁰⁶

4. Aiming to create fora for suppliers to share best practice.

The company has received feedback that the direct hiring requirement has resulted in its suppliers gaining important knowledge about recruitment agencies and monitoring their practices in a more effective and sustainable manner.¹⁰⁷

"HP's strong relationships with its suppliers is at the core of our Foreign Migrant Worker Standard. Implementation is not perfect, and it takes time, but responsible engagement is our approach.

We try to be transparent and clear and we ask that of our suppliers in return. As long as there's a corrective action plan in place and we're working proactively on that together with the supplier and building our leverage, we will always stay committed to progressing forward and not cutting off the relationship. Otherwise, it's the workers that are most harmed.

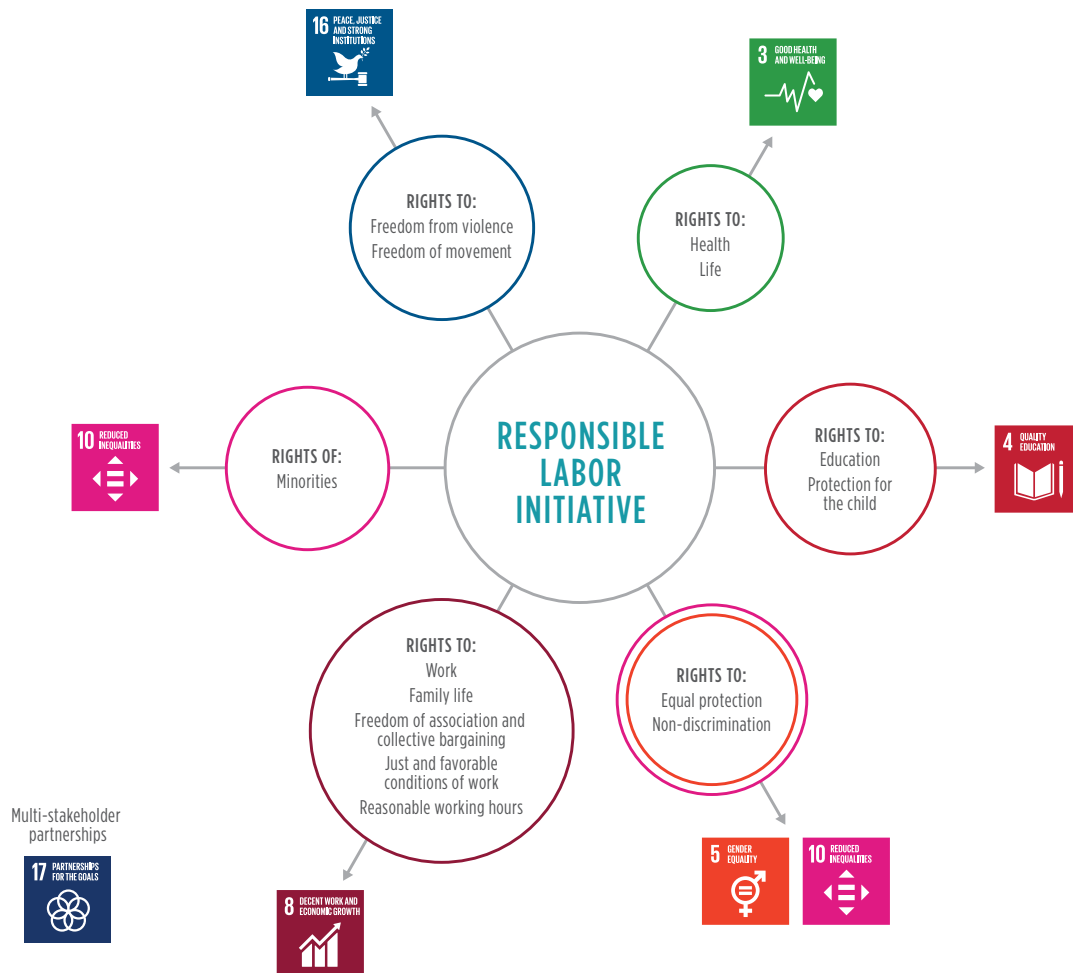
We've had a paradigm shift in our thinking – instead of being anxious about going and looking for the issues, we recognize that this is our responsibility. And, in fact, this has been really freeing. We know we're going to find issues, so we identify them and then get more quickly to the important work of addressing them in meaningful and positive ways."

Tanvi Kafi, HP¹⁰⁸

RESPONSIBLE LABOR INITIATIVE (RLI)

New cross-industry initiatives to watch

Figure 3b: Rights related to Responsible Labor Initiative (RLI) and how they link to various SDGs.



Launched in June 2017, the Responsible Labor Initiative (RLI) is a multi-industry, multi-stakeholder collaboration stemming out of the forced labor commitments and programs of the Responsible Business Alliance (RBA), formerly the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition (EICC).

The RLI aims to bring together multiple sectors to harness members' collective influence in its efforts to ensure the rights and dignity of workers vulnerable to forced labor in global supply chains are consistently respected and promoted.

As a member of the RLI's multi-stakeholder Advisory Board, David Schilling of ICCR says, "The RLI is smartly building on a set of tools that the RBA has developed over time, retooling them to deal with forced labor and recruitment issues in a way that creates a path for

recruitment agencies to become recognized as ethical recruiters.”

The RLI utilizes a Labor Migration Corridor Database developed with Verité to facilitate honest conversations with suppliers around the true costs of responsible recruitment practices. It is led by a multi-industry Steering Committee that includes representatives from the electronics, construction, food and beverage, and retail sectors.

In early 2018, the initiative launched its Responsible Workplace and Responsible

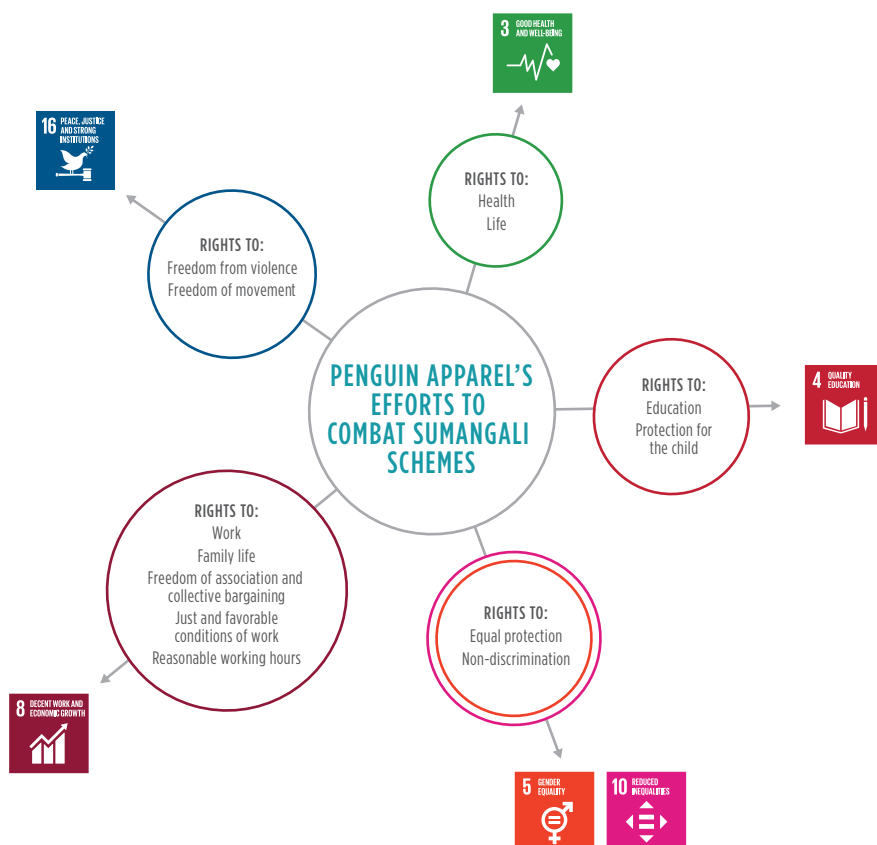
Recruitment Programs with supporting partner ELEVATE. The Responsible Workplace Program focuses on worker engagement through mobile survey technology, a third-party helpline, and trainings on workers’ rights, pre-departure orientation, and worker-management communication. The Responsible Recruitment Program directly involves labor agents in self-assessments, forced labor audits, and ethical recruitment trainings. It will then provide a public list of each participant’s progression in the program toward certification.

RBA Vice President Bob Mitchell explains, “Forced labor due diligence must be harmonized across industries to ensure that workers vulnerable to forced labor are respected and protected. The RLI has a set of advanced tools and programs that are complementary to other initiatives in this area and that are facilitating transparency, assessment, mitigation and remediation. We’re aiming to create a market for ethical recruitment and employment. The more sectors and stakeholders that are involved, the better.”

PENGUIN APPAREL'S EFFORTS TO COMBAT SUMANGALI SCHEMES

Tackling local forced labor risks from the producer perspective

Figure 3c: Rights related to Penguin Apparel's efforts to combat Sumangali schemes and how they link to various SDGs.



The challenge

The state of Tamil Nadu in southern India is a major hub for one of the largest employment-generating businesses in the country – the textile and clothing industry.¹⁰⁹ It is also home to one of the most horrendous forced labor practices that has been exposed on the international stage.¹¹⁰

Known as Sumangali schemes, the practice involves the recruitment of young women and girls by labor brokers into contracted work at textile mills, typically for periods of three to five years. Promises of a lump sum payment at the end of the

contract period – and the appeal of using this toward the dowry required in many traditional Hindu marriages – lure poor and lower caste women, girls and their families into the scheme.

Once under the control of the broker or the factory, these young women and girls are reportedly exploited with low wages and long working hours and forced to live and work under unsafe and traumatizing conditions. They are also allegedly kept in isolation from their families and the organized labor community while being harassed and violated within the mills and dormitories.¹¹¹

The response

Several brands and retailers have responded to the exposure of Sumangali schemes in various ways, in many cases severing ties with suppliers linked to the illegal practice.¹¹² But the role of suppliers themselves in addressing the issue locally has not been highlighted as publicly.

One example of producer-led practices aimed at tackling this issue is Penguin Apparel's program.¹¹³ Penguin Apparel is a medium-sized ready-made garment manufacturer in Tamil Nadu that primarily exports to Canada, France and the United States.¹¹⁴ Its work on Sumangali

schemes highlights that forced labor risks are not solely linked to employers of migrant workers; they can also be of serious concern to employers of local workers as well.

Key aspects of the initiative

While Sumangali schemes in Tamil Nadu have decreased in recent years, Penguin Apparel has recognized the severity of the forced labor risks associated with the practice and its disproportionate impact on particularly vulnerable groups in India.¹¹⁵

Major components of the manufacturer's work around this issue include:

1. Recruitment system

reform: The company has eliminated recruiters and labor brokers from its hiring practices and does not pay recruitment fees or charge workers any fees to receive employment.

Human resource staff are trained in document verification to ensure that potential women employees are of legal working age. These staff members are also experienced and/or trained in identifying Sumangali scheme indicators during in-person interviews, which each potential employee must participate in before hiring takes place.¹¹⁶

2. Management system

reform: All appointment letters and contracts signed are written in the workers' local language, and all documents verified during the hiring process are given back to the workers to ensure freedom of movement during employment.

Once employed, all workers also participate in training on workers' rights and wellness.¹¹⁷

3. Engagement and capacity building with suppliers and contractors:

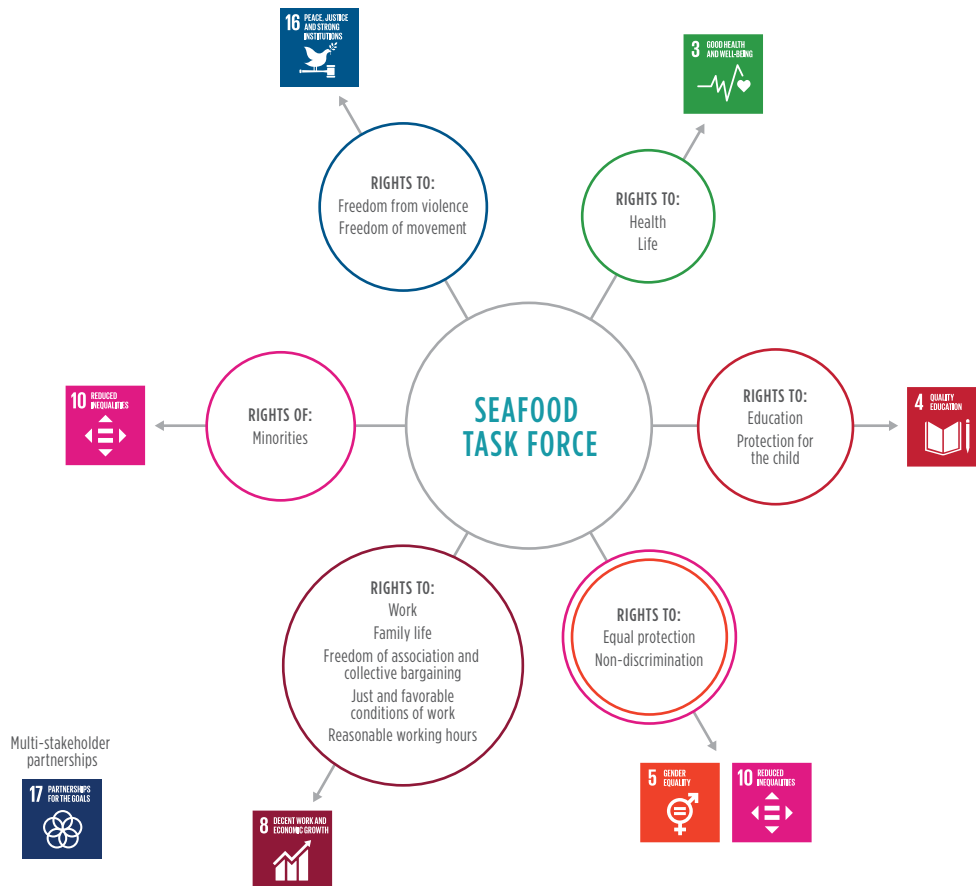
In addition to auditing its own suppliers and contractors in the search for Sumangali schemes, Penguin Apparel prohibits the use of home workers – which are strongly linked with forced and child labor risks.

The company also educates its partners on social management systems and prioritizes strong communication channels to facilitate openness throughout the lower tiers of its supply chain.¹¹⁸

SEAFOOD TASK FORCE

Combining global and local forces in a high-risk context

Figure 3d: Rights related to the Seafood Task Force and how they link to various SDGs.



The challenge

In June 2014, the Guardian published a shocking, in-depth investigation that spelled out in disturbing detail allegations of Asian slave labor in the production of shrimp for consumption in the United States and the United Kingdom.¹¹⁹

The article outlined “horrific conditions, including 20-hour shifts, regular beatings, torture and execution-style killings. Some [of the victims of forced labor] were at sea for years; some were regularly offered methamphetamines to keep them going. Some had seen fellow slaves murdered in front of them.”¹²⁰

The response

In quick response to the exposé and the serious concerns it raised, Chareon Pokphand Foods (CPF) and Costco, both of which were implicated in the investigation, came together to establish the Shrimp Sustainable Supply Chain Task Force in July 2014.¹²¹

Following an expansion of its mandate and membership, the initiative was renamed the Seafood Task Force in October 2016. It is the first industry-led, multi-stakeholder coalition of retailers, processors, producers, governments and NGOs working to eradicate forced labor in the US\$7 billion seafood supply chain in Thailand.

In addition to its founding member companies, the task force now boasts leadership and involvement from major brands around the globe that are linked to the Thai seafood industry, including Mars Petcare, Nestlé, Target and Walmart.¹²² It also involves key Thai producers and processors, as well as expert NGOs such as Verité and the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), which participate via the initiative’s External Stakeholder Advisory (ESA) Committee.¹²³

"Forced labor is one of our identified and prioritized salient human rights issues. As such, we're taking a deep dive to find where forced labor impacts are in our supply chain and we're developing a roadmap in response that involves key international collaborations such as the Seafood Task Force.

Our responsible sourcing strategy is that we have to come together across the industry and across stakeholder groups to complement and build upon individual company actions."

Anna Turrell, Nestlé¹²⁴

Key aspects of the initiative

While results of the Task Force's ongoing work need to be explicitly tracked and disclosed, the initiative is bringing together the key players in the Thai seafood supply chain in a new and innovative way.

Thus far, the Task Force's work has focused on four main activities:

- 1. Mapping the various supply chains** of the buyers, processors and producers involved.
- 2. Implementing "track and trace" systems** to provide further transparency.
- 3. Engaging with the Thai government and the Thai seafood industry as a whole** on relevant national legislation, as well as the Task Force's Code of Conduct, using its collective purchasing influence.
- 4. Fishery improvement projects** that aim to reduce levels of illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing.¹²⁵

With the major components of its governance systems now in place and eight issue-specific working groups underway, the initiative plans to next turn its efforts to the development of **data management resources** that may facilitate **remediation, corrective action and anonymized reporting**.¹²⁶

In the longer term, the Task Force hopes to expand the scope of its efforts to other key jurisdictions outside of Thailand.¹²⁷

"The Seafood Task Force is the first major initiative to deal with forced labor in the Thai seafood market. Trying to improve life in a factory is one thing, but on ships, it's a whole different world entirely. The challenges are really great and the conditions are really bad.

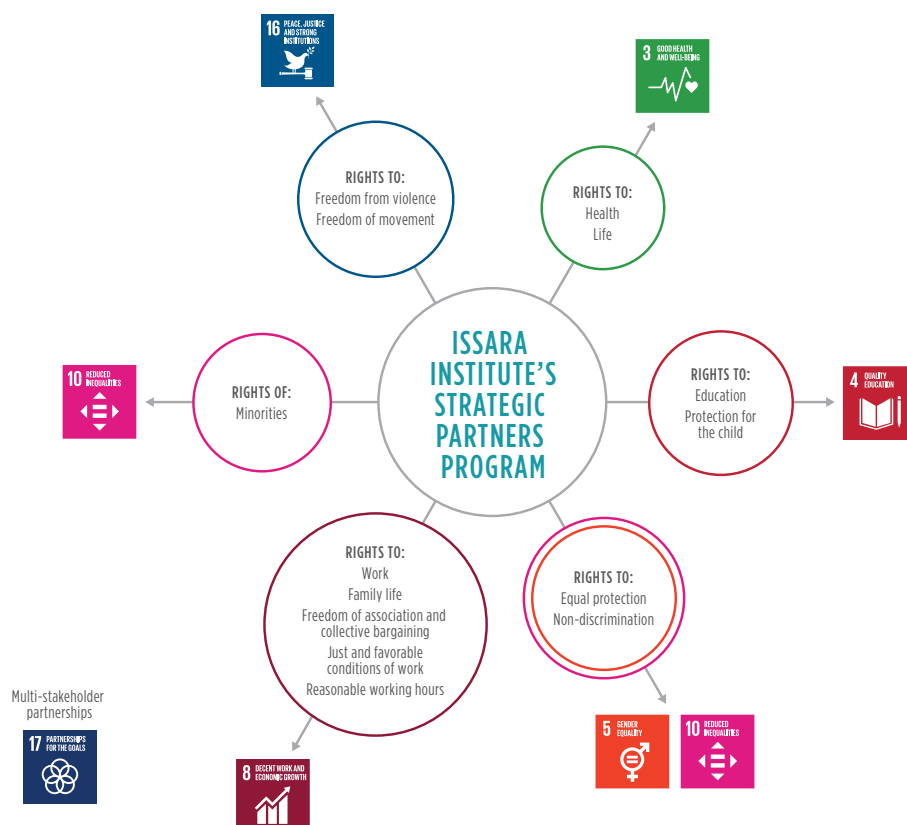
The Task Force has created specific processes that have aimed to see what's happening at sea – where vessels are going and what labor conditions on those vessels look like. A lot of this is completely new. But an industry-wide approach is essential in addressing this systemic issue."

**Shawn MacDonald,
Verité¹²⁸**

ISSARA INSTITUTE'S STRATEGIC PARTNERS PROGRAM

Empowering worker voice and going beyond audits to strengthen supply chains

Figure 3e: Rights related to Issara Institute's Strategic Partners Program and how they link to various SDGs.



The challenge

On fishing vessels, at ports, on farms, and at other job sites across Southeast Asia, forced labor continues to be an everyday reality. Victims of trafficking are brought across national borders under false pretenses of safe and decent work, only to be unjustly treated and exploited by recruiters and employers who trap these individuals into forced labor using physical violence or debt bondage.¹²⁹

Yet, time and time again, audits of suppliers by global buyers and brands have failed to accurately identify and meaningfully address these types of human rights violations; and workers themselves

have been unable to access information and holistic support to rise out of these inhumane and unacceptable conditions.¹³⁰

The response

Established in 2014, the Issara Institute is tackling human trafficking and forced labor in Southeast Asia through a two-pronged approach of bottom-up worker empowerment and top-down improvement of the management systems that administer global supply chains.¹³¹

Since January 2016, after a two-year pilot program that engaged 10 private sector partners and focused on the seafood industry, Issara has been working with an increasing number of global

brands and retailers to “eliminate trafficking risks in their supply chains” and transform private sector approaches in tackling this pervasive issue.¹³²

The Issara model – called the Strategic Partners Program and using the organization’s Inclusive Labor Monitoring method – currently involves 17 global brands, retailers and importers from the United States and Europe, including Marks & Spencer, Mars Petcare, Nestlé, Tesco and Walmart.¹³³ Several of Issara’s strategic partners are also involved in other forced labor initiatives, such as the Responsible Labor Initiative, the Seafood Task Force, and the Leadership Group on Responsible Recruitment.

The program's scope has now expanded beyond seafood to include apparel, footwear, fruits, vegetables, spices, sauces and poultry export supply chains across Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos and Thailand.¹³⁴

Key aspects of the initiative

Issara's unique Inclusive Labor Monitoring method involves the following components and corresponding data to date:

1. **Continuous and widespread monitoring of partner supply chains** via Issara's toll-free, multilingual, 24-hour migrant worker hotline and various social media platforms; staff visits to migrant communities; workplace assessments that involve site surveys, document reviews, and interviews with workers and management; and port risk assessments.¹³⁵

According to Issara:

- More than 100,000 workers are covered by the Inclusive Labor Monitoring program.
- The program assesses and engages over 500 Thai supplier company workplaces, including companies across all tiers of partners' supply chains and covering upstream farms, plants and fishing vessels.
- Community outreach – carried out by Issara's grassroots civil society organization partners and by ambassadors who are returned migrants aiming to help jobseekers migrate more successfully – has reached more than 25,000 workers directly in source areas.
- Between 1,000 and 1,500 calls and conversations per month take place with workers via Issara's various worker voice channels, including the multilingual hotline, Facebook, the Issara Golden Dreams Android app (detailed below), and other social media and chat/messaging platforms.¹³⁶

"If you want to drive sustainable change for victims of forced labor, you have to go beyond a raid-and-rescue approach or strengthening rule of law, which is an extremely slow process that leaves workers stuck in shelters in the meantime and often receiving little to no pay or remediation in the end. You need a collaborative approach, one that genuinely works with suppliers in partnership with global brands.

The Issara model works at the ground level to understand the situation at the factory level so that we can be well-equipped to provide a safe channel for worker voices to be heard, both before improvement plans are in place and while they are carried out. We then have a responsibility to support remediation when issues arise, all the while safeguarding the information that's being shared."

Mark Taylor, Issara Institute¹³⁷

2. Data analytics and development of empowering worker-centric technology

to uncover risks and impacts in complex supply chains, many of which are not captured by traditional social audits.¹³⁸

This aspect of the program's work allows partners to "better understand trends and patterns in migration, gain insight into hot spots for trafficking, understand supply chain risks, and develop strategic solutions to addressing forced labour in supply chains."¹³⁹

From running the hotline for many years, Issara recognizes that the knowledge held by migrant workers themselves often vastly exceeds, in quality and quantity, a lot of what NGOs and workers' rights groups are tapped into. As such, Issara is motivated to create platforms for migrant workers and jobseekers to exchange up-to-date, accurate information relevant to safe job seeking and migration. Thus, the primary goal of Issara's worker voice platforms is worker empowerment and strengthening linkages to remediation. At the same time, the value of this safely sourced worker feedback for corporate due diligence and worker-driven corporate responsibility is clear.

According to Issara:

- More than 900 workers were involved in the creation of the program's mobile app (called Golden Dreams), which provides information on worker rights, policies and laws related to migrant workers; updated lists and reviews of employers, recruitment agencies and service providers such as hospitals and NGOs;

polling platforms to allow migrant workers to voice their opinions and view those of others; and a secure mechanism to report a problem or seek immediate assistance from the Issara team.

- Over 90,000 migrant workers and jobseekers are regularly interfacing with and exchanging through Issara worker voice channels.¹⁴⁰

"One thing we often hear from the companies we work with is how daunting it can be to know what's happening across complex supply chains. But the situation is changing rapidly in our modern world. The majority of workers in Southeast Asia have access to smartphones and use these technologies in their daily lives.

If you can creatively tap into these advancements to talk to workers – ensuring privacy and the support of remedy along the way – then you can start to unlock information that traditional approaches such as audits haven't captured. And having that information empowers companies and other actors along supply chains to respond in ways that are more systemic and that have real impacts in the lives of workers and their families."

Mark Taylor, Issara Institute¹⁴¹

3. Development and implementation – in direct collaboration with suppliers – of improvement plans

that make changes in labor recruitment and management systems and that are based on direct engagement with workers.

According to Issara:

- Corrective actions and collaborations undertaken by suppliers, in partnership with Issara technical teams, have positively impacted over 25,000 workers.
- Corrective actions and collaborations have included corrections in illegally low wages; excessive deductions; inappropriate treatment by line supervisors or human resources staff; document withholding; lack of contracts; unsafe dormitories; sexual harassment; and weak, unsafe or non-functional grievance mechanisms.¹⁴²

4. Remediation for victims via a Victim Support Fund and the organization's Freedom of Choice program, which is the first remediation program in the world to provide unconditional cash transfers to victims of trafficking, often coupled with safe job placement through Issara partner businesses, empowering survivors to stabilize and make their own decisions in overcoming forced labor.¹⁴⁴

According to Issara:

- Over 6,000 workers identified as being in forced labor situations received forms of remedy through healthcare, legal assistance, safe relocation, employment, psychosocial care and assistance obtaining documentation.

- The Victim Support Fund supported more than 500 victims of trafficking, including their children who were also in the trafficking/harm environment.
- Over 200 victims received unconditional cash transfers through the Freedom of Choice program.¹⁴⁵

5. Production of bi-annual risk reports for the companies involved, providing each partner with an overview of issues identified in its supply chain and actions that have been taken in response.¹⁴⁶

6. Multi-stakeholder working groups and the production of cutting-edge research and analysis that provide platforms for discussion on key topics in ethical sourcing, such as ethical recruitment systems, mainstreaming worker voices into global responsible sourcing systems, technology solutions to human trafficking, the intersections of seafood sustainability and labor, and jobseeker and migrant worker empowerment.¹⁴⁷

KEY TAKEAWAYS ON FORCED LABOR

Individual company action

1. **Strategic engagement with expert organizations** can drive leading and targeted action on a severe human rights issue in a company's supply chain.
2. **Strong supplier relationships** that focus on capacity building and support rather than on "policing" can result in mutually beneficial outcomes.
3. There can be forced labor risks in the **recruitment and hiring of local workers** as well as **migrant workers**.
4. **Manufacturer-led efforts** that engage business partners downstream are possible and can facilitate **monitoring of risks deeper in the supply chain**.
5. Forced labor is a **severe human rights harm** that may be prioritized even when the **likelihood** of its occurrence is decreasing, especially when the risks are to **particularly vulnerable groups**.

Collective action

1. **Proactive, solution-oriented responses** by brands connected to human rights abuses in their supply chains can spark action and collaboration that tackles the issue, rather than avoiding it.
2. Collective efforts across business relationships in a particular industry or across multiple industries can bring together information and resources to increase **transparency** throughout complex supply chains.
3. **Tracking** of impacts and improvements based on quality data management systems can greatly inform **efforts to reduce and remedy impacts**, as well as internal and external **reporting**.
4. Consistently and appropriately empowering **worker voice** can be a meaningful way to capture the scale and nature of impacts as experienced by the people most affected and to help companies target their responses.
5. **Interventions** can multiply their **impact** by creatively engaging workers across various entry points to more holistically inform workers and address the myriad harms caused to victims of forced labor.

5

Gender equality



Gender inequality remains an everyday reality for the world's women and girls. It can begin right at the moment of birth and continue throughout the course of a woman's life.

Despite critical advances over the course of recent history, women in all countries and across all socioeconomic levels in society can face various forms of unfair treatment, including discrimination, harassment, domestic violence and sexual abuse. Other forms of abuse that are particularly prevalent in certain countries or cultural contexts include forced marriage, honor killings, deprivation of education, denial of land and property rights, and lack of access to work and to health care.

An estimated 1 out of every 3 women worldwide has experienced sexual or physical violence at home, in her community, and/or in the workplace.¹⁴⁸

Women may experience human rights abuses at different points in their working lives, including during recruitment, hiring, promotion and termination processes, as well as in daily interactions with colleagues and supervisors.

Outside of the workplace, women are often particularly vulnerable to the social and environmental impacts of business activities. For example, in many developing countries, women and girls are primarily responsible for fetching and hauling water. When company operations contaminate local sources, it is they who carry the burden of walking, often for hours, to the nearest substitute, which can prevent them from working or going to school.

Globally, working women still earn 24% less than men on average.¹⁴⁹

According to the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), **gender “refers to the social attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female and the relationships between women and men and girls and boys, as well as the relations between women and those between men. These attributes, opportunities and relationships are socially constructed and are learned through socialization processes.”¹⁵⁰**

Furthermore, **gender equality “refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys. Equality does not mean that women and men will become the same but that women's and men's rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born male or female.”¹⁵¹**

Women and girls comprise half of the planet's population; their empowerment is essential in expanding economic growth and promoting social development in a sustainable way. In many cases, the full participation of women in the workforce would add double-digit percentage points to national growth rates.¹⁵² Evidence from around the world shows that gender equality advancements have a ripple effect on all areas of sustainable development, from reducing poverty, hunger and even carbon emissions¹⁵³ to enhancing the health, well-being and education of entire families, communities and countries.¹⁵⁴ In fact, “[e]quality between women and men is seen both as a human rights issue and as

a precondition for, and indicator of, sustainable people-centered development.”¹⁵⁵

As illustrated in Figure 4, and depending on the specifics of the relevant corporate initiative, addressing gender-related impacts in connection with business may contribute to the achievement of an array of the Global Goals, including:

- **Goal 1:** End poverty in all its forms everywhere¹⁵⁶
- **Goal 2:** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture¹⁵⁷
- **Goal 3:** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages¹⁵⁸
- **Goal 4:** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all¹⁵⁹
- **Goal 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls¹⁶⁰
- **Goal 6:** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all¹⁶¹
- **Goal 8:** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all¹⁶²
- **Goal 10:** Reduce inequality within and among countries¹⁶³
- **Goal 11:** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable¹⁶⁴
- **Goal 13:** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts¹⁶⁵
- **Goal 16:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels¹⁶⁶

Figure 4: Rights related to gender equality and how they link to various SDGs. See the Annex for a list of associated SDG targets.



So, how are companies currently supporting a world in which these goals can become a reality – a world in which the rights of women and girls are respected across all areas of business activity?

Examples illustrated by the case studies below include:

- **An individual clothing brand is piloting a peer educator training program:** A global apparel company is aiming to address issues around women's health and equality in the workplace via peer-to-peer training, sensitization among senior management, and accessible complaint channels at the factory level.

- **Actors along a global value chain are collectively addressing the human rights impacts associated with a specific product:**

The largest supermarkets in the United Kingdom are working together on a product-specific project that engages importers and local civil society groups, government actors, exporters, farmers and workers to promote decent work for strawberry pickers in Morocco who are women.

- **Brands are playing a key role in a worker-driven social impact program that uses market enforcement mechanisms to drive positive change:** The agricultural industry in the United States is seeing real transformation in the lives of women farmworkers who too often face gender discrimination and sexual abuse in the fields.

The case studies below explore each of these innovative and evolving models in more detail. Each case study captures publicly available information on the initiative, alongside experiences and opinions from various actors involved.

The following summaries do not claim to give a definitive account of a specific initiative or of all perspectives on that case study; instead, they are intended to serve as illustrative examples of how action toward corporate respect for human rights can make a critical contribution to the achievement of various goals and targets under the SDGs.



INDITEX'S SAKHI HEALTH AND GENDER EQUITY PROJECT

Implementing worker-centric strategies through peer educator programs

Figure 4a: Rights related to Inditex's Sakhi Health and Gender Equity Project and how they link to various SDGs.



The challenge

There are more than 1.5 million workers in Inditex's supply chain, and the overwhelming majority of them are women. As such, a key objective of the global apparel brand is to "promote gender equality and women's empowerment" across the company's own staff and throughout its supply chain.¹⁶⁷

In India, women comprise up to 80% of the workforce in the

factories that Inditex sources from. Most of these women are from rural areas with limited economic and educational opportunities. Human rights risks are particularly severe when it comes to their health and well-being. For instance, factory facilities may not be equipped to accommodate the reproductive health needs of women workers; and instances of harassment, abuse and discrimination inside and within the vicinity of factories may run high.

The response

Inditex recognized these widespread challenges in its Indian supply chain and thus launched the Sakhi Health and Gender Equity Project in 2016 with the dual objectives of addressing women's health risks in the workplace and preventing harassment or abuse.

The project is carried out in partnership with St. John's National Academy of Health Services (Bangalore) and the Swasti Health Catalyst.¹⁶⁹ The pilot phase of the program has so far been initiated at six factories within Inditex's supply chain in India, covering a total of 4,290 workers to date.¹⁷⁰

"The textile industry is a mainstay of the economy in many of the countries where we operate and women occupy most of the jobs in all stages of production. For this reason, Inditex's supply chain is mostly female. And it is our duty and mission to contribute to all these workers having the best working conditions and enjoying the same opportunities as a man."

Inditex Annual Report 2016¹⁶⁸

Key aspects of the initiative

Named after the Hindi word for “female friend,” the Sakhi project centers on a peer educator training program where senior women workers are trained to raise awareness at the factory level and educate their colleagues in the areas of health and gender equity.

“I know that these women [peer educators] will help another ten more, and that ten will help another ten more. So, I think this whole idea of creating awareness is cascading into something which is much bigger and not just restricted to this industry.”

Dr. Deepthi Shanbhag, St. John’s Medical College¹⁷¹

The Sakhi Health component of the project is carried out with St. John’s National Academy of Health Services (Bangalore) in the following ways:

- **Awareness raising and sensitization workshops** with workers, supervisors and factory management in the areas of reproductive and maternal health, nutrition, hygiene, HIV/AIDS, ergonomics and access to local health care services.¹⁷²

According to Inditex:

- Two factories have initiated these programs so far, covering 740 workers.¹⁷³
- Going forward, the project aims to bring together factory-level peer educators at periodic conferences to discuss challenges, share good practices and explore collective solutions.¹⁷⁴

“The majority of workers at the factory level in the garment industry in South India are women; and many of them are coming from rural areas with very little information about their health and how to access basic health services. This is a risk for a company like Inditex that is sourcing from factories situated in South India. They have recognized this and are trying to skill up both workers and management through the peer educator program, which is periodically assessed and adapted.”

Dr. Naveen Ramesh, St. Johns Medical College¹⁷⁵

The Sakhi Gender Equity component of the project is carried out with the Swasti Health Catalyst in the following ways:

- **Sensitization training of top management and production heads** in 100% of Inditex’s suppliers in India in an effort to raise awareness of gender equality issues primarily among men in senior management at the manufacturing level.

“We want to make sure that management at the supplier level is accountable for the successful running of these programs. It has to be a supplier run and owned project for the solutions to be sustainable and we are thankfully seeing this happen as suppliers are more and more building, on their own, the activities of the Sakhi project into their production calendars going forward.”

Christian Chandran, Inditex¹⁷⁶

- **A collaborative study with other brands working in India** to identify and analyze worker needs. The study aims to advance worker well-being, better understand the challenges faced by migrant workers, and address issues related to gender-based violence, harassment and discrimination as a means of better informing factory-level programs.
- **Development of an anti-discrimination and anti-harassment guide** with Swasti Health Catalyst based on consultations with suppliers and anonymous surveys of workers, supervisors, and management.

"We aim to find and implement solutions together with companies. There's a way to achieve business objectives without compromising on values and human rights, and we're trying to support businesses like Inditex in first understanding these issues accurately and then taking action in an informed way."

Joseph Julian K.G. and Shankar A G, Swasti Health Catalyst¹⁷⁷

- **Strengthened systems** to address sexual harassment grievances in factories by establishing policies and carrying out capacity building for management and members of worker committees.
- **Creation of Social Protection help desks at the factory level** where workers can more easily access social protection resources and services.

According to Inditex:

- 4 factories have initiated these programs so far, covering 3,550 workers.¹⁷⁸
- 36 employment agencies and 327 peer educators have been trained in the prevention of gender-based abuse in employment practices.¹⁷⁹

"Our Sakhi related work is not just a project. It's a movement, and it's creating change both inside and outside of factories. We're aiming to achieve this positive change toward gender equality and worker health in a culturally aware, progressive way by adding new dimensions every year and committing to the long-term work of changing mindsets and – most importantly – behaviors."

Mayank Kaushik, Inditex¹⁸⁰

THE BETTER STRAWBERRIES GROUP

Enhancing women's social security and economic empowerment

Figure 4b: Rights related to the Better Strawberries Group and how they link to various SDGs.



The challenge

At the break of dawn, thousands of women across the Larache province in northern Morocco pack into vans and travel long distances along rough roads to strawberry fields. There, they pick strawberries for eight hours or more, often for less than minimum wage and without the social security protections offered at the national level. They may never interact with farm owners and instead deal only with labor intermediaries (*waqqaf*) regarding

recruitment, negotiation of wages, transportation, supervision and payment. They may face sexual harassment and verbal abuse from their supervisors who are mostly men. And some do not have protective gear to safeguard their health from the heavy use of pesticides in the berry industry nor regular access to hygienic toilets and clean water throughout their work days.

Morocco is one of the largest exporters of strawberries in the world; and the berry business is a key player in

the Moroccan government's national development plans.¹⁸¹ Field workers in this burgeoning industry are overwhelmingly women; an estimated 20,000 women are brought into strawberry jobs each year.¹⁸² While this growth has brought significant working opportunities for women in Morocco, it has also created mounting pressure on growers to rapidly hire for these labor-intensive positions without sufficient attention to, or concern for, putting decent working conditions in place.¹⁸³

"Morocco's female strawberry pickers, in many cases, could possibly be regarded as a real and classic example of women's low-paid labour facilitating greater profits for others ... [W]hile the sector has been growing significantly and contributing to positive economic results, unfortunately working conditions within the supply chain have evolved in a 'predominantly informal and precarious environment.'"

Sian Jones, Oxfam¹⁸⁴

The response

In 2011, after Oxfam began to highlight the increasingly precarious situation of women workers in the Moroccan strawberry industry, the Ethical Trading Initiative (ETI) and Oxfam brought together most of the United Kingdom's major supermarkets (including Marks & Spencer's, Tesco and Sainsbury's) and berry importers to develop a plan of action regarding the issue.¹⁸⁵ Termed the Better Strawberries Group, the initiative has thus far focused on the United Kingdom as one of the largest importers of fresh Moroccan strawberries. It has increasingly engaged with retailers and brands in France, Spain and Sweden as well.¹⁸⁶

"Most of the major retailers in the UK are ETI members and already working with key suppliers, so it made sense to build on these established relationships to try and address the issues faced by these women workers in Morocco. It's important to look at all of the actors involved in these global supply chains, facilitating collaboration and momentum at the international level while engaging the government as well as producers, civil society and workers directly in Morocco."

**Sloane Hamilton,
Oxfam¹⁸⁷**

Shortly after the formation of the Better Strawberries Group, a stakeholder meeting was held in Morocco in 2012 where the British importers and supermarkets involved began the process of engaging Moroccan berry growers, their key associations, and civil society groups to further outline a collective 2012-2015 action plan.

"You buyers put pressure on quality with the products. You can also put pressure on the quality of the conditions for workers. Strawberry farm owners listen to you."

Woman worker in the Moroccan strawberry industry¹⁸⁸

A unique analytical tool called SenseMaker¹⁸⁹ was used in 2016 to capture the stories and insights of women workers in a way that empowered them, rather than demeaning or re-victimizing them. The open-ended "micro-narratives" shared by the workers through this methodology and the nuanced quantitative data captured alongside it have informed and supported the program.¹⁹⁰

Key aspects of the initiative

The Better Strawberries Group and its affiliated programs have a distinct focus on improving the working conditions of strawberry pickers in Morocco who are women and the provision of social security services at the local level. Its activities and results to date are centered on the following three components:

- 1. Campaign:** In partnership with the National Social Security Fund (CNSS) in Morocco and local civil society coalitions, the initiative set up "caravan" tents near work sites, transport spots and villages to facilitate the formalization of strawberry pickers' work. This involved assisting the women in obtaining national identification cards that allow them to sign formal work contracts, register for social security entitlements, and access free health care services. Producers were also increasingly registered with CNSS as part of the program to aid the Moroccan government in the enforcement of employer contributions to social security programs, as well as minimum wage and minimum age laws.¹⁹¹ Women with two children may receive up to 40% more income due to government contributions as part of the CNSS program.¹⁹²

According to Oxfam:

- Approximately 16,100 women workers were reached as of 2014.¹⁹³
- More than 1,400 women received national identification cards.¹⁹⁴
- Over the course of the project, 14,027 individuals, including 9,205 women, received CNSS cards or verified existing cards.¹⁹⁵
- The number of people registered with CNSS in the Larache province increased by 40% in 2012 and 70% in 2013.¹⁹⁶
- The registration of workers with CNSS sits around 65% for the Larache province.¹⁹⁷
- The Moroccan government has provided support staff for the registration caravans.¹⁹⁸
- Employers have reported increased productivity and more stable workforces.¹⁹⁹

2. Observatory: Each campaign caravan also houses an “observatory” where local civil society organizations raise awareness of labor rights in Morocco, detect and collect labor rights violation cases, provide guidance and resources to the workers, and record instances for further processing.²⁰⁰ In 2016, the observatory collected 362 rights violation cases.

According to Oxfam:

- Training on the Moroccan labor code and appropriate worker relations took place with 17 producers.²⁰¹
- Agricultural transporters formed their own association; and sensitization training on safe and humane practices was carried out with government representatives.²⁰²

3. Association of women workers: With support from the Better Strawberries Group, women workers came together to form their own workers association, called “Al Karama,” which means “dignity” in Arabic. The group has been an active part of the various components of the program, liaising with the campaign caravans, carrying out labor rights training and awareness raising, collectively demanding safer transport and decent working conditions, and providing referrals to workers when they report specific issues.²⁰³ A second association, named “Al Amal,” was created in 2013 to ensure women workers’ representation among local authorities and local growers, helping to reduce women’s vulnerability by providing a direct link between workers.

“[The women workers] have acquired a legitimacy that now allows them to organize activities independently, thereby further strengthening the social fabric among those involved.”

2014 Oxfam report²⁰⁴

The Better Strawberries Group has met regularly in London to discuss progress and challenges. Annual meetings take place in Morocco among the various stakeholders involved.²⁰⁵ Growers involved in the program have also joined a “Producers Platform” hosted by Oxfam to meet and discuss challenges and successes. They are in the process of developing a Code of Conduct that is drawn from the ETI’s base code.²⁰⁶

THE FAIR FOOD PROGRAM

Taking worker-driven standards and enforcement mechanisms to scale

Figure 4c: Rights related to the Fair Food Program and how they link to various SDGs.



The challenge

The #MeToo and Time's Up movements continue to make headlines around the world every day. As these and other campaign efforts have made clear over many decades, some level of gender discrimination, sexual harassment, abuse and/or violence in the workplace is pervasive across industries and geographies.

The agriculture sector in the United States is no exception. In fact, women farmworkers face some of the worst gender inequality conditions in the country – it is estimated that 80% of farmworkers who are women are sexually harassed or assaulted in the course of their work.²⁰⁷

"[Sexual harassment] is the dark underbelly of American agriculture."

John Esformes, Pacific Tomato Growers²⁰⁸

"Women are routinely – routinely – sexually harassed or assaulted in the fields."

Greg Asbed, Coalition of Immokalee Workers, Co-Founder of the Fair Food Program²⁰⁹

On farms and in fields across the country, women farmworkers are often verbally or physically abused by supervisors or managers, frequently under threat of losing their jobs or the ability to work in the United States if they resist or report being raped, groped, grabbed, harassed, demeaned, discriminated against, or exposed to other such behaviors.²¹⁰

Moreover, "[w]omen farmworkers, just as their male counterparts, in fact suffer a wide range of degradations, including sub-standard wages, wage theft, physical and verbal abuse, gender and racial/ethnic discrimination, and high injury and fatality rates."²¹¹

The response

The Coalition of Immokalee Workers (CIW), built on a foundation of farmworker community organizing in Florida since 1993, established the Fair Food Program (FFP) in 2011.²¹²

CIW, farmworkers on participating farms, farmers and retail food companies implement the FFP. The Fair Food Standards Council (FFSC) is the program's independent monitoring body and the only dedicated third party oversight organization of its kind for agriculture in the United States.²¹³

The FFP "harnesses the power of consumer demand to give farmworkers a voice in the decisions that affect their lives, and to eliminate the longstanding abuses that have plagued agriculture for generations," including sexual harassment, violence, discrimination and abuse.²¹⁴

"The Fair Food Program is tackling gender-based violence and harassment alongside sub-poverty wages, forced labor, access to remedy, and many other human rights-related issues that have afflicted this industry in the past."

Steven Hitov, Coalition of Immokalee Workers²¹⁵

The FFP currently boasts 14 participating buyers, including Yum Brands (which includes Taco Bell), Walmart, Chipotle, Trader Joe's, Subway, Whole Foods, Burger King, and McDonald's.²¹⁶ Growers of 90% of Florida's tomato production have signed on to the program.²¹⁷ The FFP also involves strawberry and bell pepper farmers in Florida, as well as tomato growers across Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and New Jersey.²¹⁸ In mid-2018, the FFP will be expanding into other crops in Texas.

Key aspects of the initiative

The components of the FFP make up what is called the "Worker-driven Social Responsibility" (WSR) model.²¹⁹ The key FFP mechanisms and relevant data to date include:

1. Legally binding Fair Food Agreements between participating buyers and CIW: These agreements require the buyer to contribute to the Fair Food Premium aspect of the program, outlined below. They also provide market enforcement provisions to uphold the Fair Food Code of Conduct, which goes beyond legal compliance to set a more robust industry standard around sexual harassment and abuse, as well as issues such as forced labor, child labor, wage theft, working hours, direct employment and decent working conditions, including shade tents, clean drinking water, regular bathroom breaks, safe transportation and an end to forced overfilling of buckets, which contributes to underpaying workers while adding to the physical strain of farm work.²²⁰

2. Fair Food Premiums:

Outlined within the Fair Food Agreements, this mechanism commits participating buyers to pay a "penny per pound" premium on top of the regular price paid for tomatoes or other covered products. The premium is then passed through by farmers as a bonus on worker's paychecks, which are monitored by the FFSC. This component of the FFP has been lauded as an innovative living wage initiative that recognizes that "workers who worry about putting the next meal on their family's table are often too constrained by fear to be effective monitors and defenders of [their own] rights," including those relating to gender equality.²²¹ Since the FFP's inception, over US\$26 million have been added to farmworkers' payrolls.²²²

3. Worker education: At the time of hire and throughout the growing season, each farmworker covered by the FFP receives training on the Fair Food Code of Conduct, including its zero tolerance policies on forced labor, child labor, sexual violence and abuse in the workplace. The CIW Worker Education Committee, which is comprised of farmworkers themselves, conducts worker-to-worker training that takes place on company time and with a company representative present to demonstrate support from the employer. To date, over 220,000 workers have received "Know Your Rights and Responsibility" materials (available in English, Spanish and Haitian Creole). CIW has educated nearly 52,000 workers face-to-face.²²³

"[The FFP] ends up being a win-win-win proposition. Farmworkers' lives are improved – immeasurably – every day. The growers individually become better operations, with less risk. And buyers no longer have to worry about the possibility of another case coming out.

We're taking a business approach to human rights that is worker-driven and based on the principle that companies need to use their market power to improve people's lives. Our 'Worker-driven Social Responsibility' (WSR) model works, and it can be replicated across other industries and geographies if more and more businesses get involved. The WSR Network is supporting these efforts, spreading the model to other areas in the United States, such as with the Milk with Dignity program in Vermont, and even overseas, feeding into the Bangladesh Accord and tackling workers' rights issues in the seafood industry in Southeast Asia."

Greg Asbed, Coalition of Immokalee Workers, Co-Founder of the Fair Food Program²²⁴

4. Independent audits:

Conducted by the FFSC, the independent and sometimes unannounced FFP audits involve extensive and ongoing document review and interviews with all levels of a farm's management, from the boardroom to the field. Moreover, worker interviews take place with 50% or more of the workforce on any given farm, due in large part to auditors' efforts to reach workers both in the fields and offsite, as auditors visit housing camps, ride buses and make themselves present at transport spots. Importantly, supervisors are not present when onsite interviews are conducted to ensure openness of workers in sharing challenges or concerns. Audit reports are then provided to the grower and to CIW. Over 20,000 workers have been interviewed as part of the FFP audit program. As of October 2017, the program has redressed 6,839 audit findings of non-compliance.²²⁵

5. Complaint resolution

mechanism: In recognition that even unannounced audits are only a snapshot in time and acknowledging the right to remedy when human rights violations occur, the FFP includes a confidential complaints system that is independently run by the FFSC. This system centers on a toll-free, bilingual complaint line that FFSC investigators who know the relevant farms answer 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The hotline information informs subsequent audit interviews and worker education programs. Since its start and covering around seven growing seasons so far, the program has resolved more than 2,000 complaints. Most complaints are resolved in less than two weeks and the vast majority in less than a month.²²⁶

When a complaint is submitted to the hotline, the FFSC investigates the situation either alone or in collaboration with the relevant grower, depending on the specifics of the situation, and then develops a corrective action plan for implementation by the farmer with support from FFSC. Whenever possible, resolutions of complaints are made known to the other workers to demonstrate a lack of retaliation for bringing complaints and to reconfirm the grower's commitment to the program. The FFSC maintains a detailed database of complaints and corrective actions taken; an appeals mechanism is built into the system.²²⁸

"We've received complaints and testimonies of hostile work environments, of supervisors asking for sexual favors in return for ensuring that this woman keeps her job. We've made sure that workers know that there are different avenues that they can take to make a complaint so that there isn't any more sexual harassment in the fields."

Lupita Aguila Arteaga, Fair Food Standards Council²²⁷

"In the instant information age, each brand is just one click away from being in the headlines for human rights violations. We're holding the mirrors up to prevent the risk before it blows up in companies' faces.

In sexual assault and other cases, we've seen each mechanism of this program kicking in and working the way they're supposed to. Only a program like this can give brands reassurance while at the same time ensuring the protection of workers that come forward with issues and early warnings.

The headlines for the Florida tomato fields used to be 'assault and slavery.' Now, the industry is known as 'the best work environment for agricultural workers in the entire United States.'"

Judge Laura Safer Espinoza, Fair Food Standards Council²²⁹

6. Market enforcement: In the event that a serious violation of the Fair Food Code of Conduct arises at the farm level via any of the above mechanisms, the participating grower must remedy the situation. If the grower fails to do so, it is suspended from the FFP and the participating brands will therefore no longer buy from that supplier until it gains reentry to the FFP. This "real market" incentive within the FFP is a key contributor to the fact that sexual harassment and abuse are now the exception, rather than the rule, throughout the Florida tomato industry and in the additional farms covered by the program.

According to the FFSC, "These measures have brought an end to impunity for sexual violence and other forms of sexual harassment at Fair Food Program farms, where there have been zero cases of rape or attempted rape since the implementation of FFP standards in Season One. Cases of sexual harassment by supervisors with any type of physical contact have been virtually eliminated, with only one such case found since 2013."²³⁰

"Supervisors found by the FFSC to have engaged in sexual harassment with physical contact are immediately terminated and banned from employment at other FFP farms for up to two years. Participating Growers must carry out these terminations, or face suspension from the FFP with the accompanying loss of ability to sell to Participating Buyers. Supervisors terminated for less severe forms of harassment or discrimination also face a program-wide ban. Allegations of sexual harassment are investigated and resolved with unprecedented speed, averaging less than three weeks."

Fair Foods 2017 Annual Report²³¹

"The work that [the FFP] does makes you feel that you are not so alone in this country. I think many women now have more courage to speak and not remain silent."

Amalia Mejia Diaz, former farmworker who FFSC helped with a sexual assault case²³²

KEY TAKEAWAYS ON GENDER EQUALITY

Individual company action

1. Many human rights risks and impacts associated with women's rights are **intersectional**, meaning that they do not exist separately from one another but are complexly interwoven. As such, gender issues may most effectively be addressed through **holistic and coordinated approaches** that recognize and link related issues (such as health, socioeconomic status, education, race, etc.) in activities and outreach.
2. Programs that **equip affected women** to raise awareness themselves and provide resources to their peers may be an empowering means of expanding the **scope, sustainability and accessibility** of such programs.
3. **Buy-in from suppliers** and **behavior changes at the management level** are key in enhancing the long-term impacts of initiatives that may be initiated by global brands but require sustained commitments from suppliers.
4. **Strategic partnerships with technical experts and peer companies** within a sourcing country are instrumental in addressing systemic issues affecting women.
5. **Increased representation of women** within worker committees and at all levels of a company may be essential in accurately reflecting gender-related risks and building the trust necessary to capture and address impacts.

Collective action

1. **Economic empowerment and social security** are integral to reducing negative business impacts on the human rights of women and maximizing outcomes for sustainable development.
2. All actors along a global value chain can **use and build their leverage** in unique ways to facilitate change at the international, national and local levels.
3. Collaborative efforts across a specific sector can **inspire and equip affected women to collaborate and organize among themselves**, potentially contributing to longer term advancements in addressing risks and impacts.
4. **Worker-driven standard-setting and feedback loops** can capture risks and impacts in a way that traditional social policies and audit systems might not.
5. **Market enforcement mechanisms** are instrumental in driving real change on the ground and can be embedded in initiatives in ways that both ensure accountability and create benefits for all actors involved.

⑥

Land rights



Carlos Amarillo/Shutterstock.com

Land is life. Regardless of geographical location and socioeconomic status, each person relies on land, at least to some degree, for the provision of basic human needs such as clean water to drink, nutritious food to eat, and safe housing to shelter in.

In many cases, the planet's most vulnerable populations also directly rely on land in farming, hunting, gathering and carrying out other tasks for daily subsistence and in maintaining their and their families' livelihoods and cultural identities.

Almost 75% of the world's poor are affected directly by land degradation.²³³

Business activities can have a wide range of impacts on people in relation to land. According to the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, "[a]n increasing number of people are forcibly evicted or displaced from their land to make way for large-scale development or business projects, such as dams, mines, oil and gas installations or ports."²³⁴ What's more, "[i]n many countries the shift to large-scale farming has also led to forced evictions, displacements and local food insecurity, which in turn has contributed to an increase in rural to urban migration and consequently further pressure on access to urban land and housing."²³⁵

Land quality is closely linked to a healthy environment and sustainable access to natural resources.²³⁶ As such, land degradation connected to private sector activities can have significantly negative and widespread effects on people, for instance due to higher levels of water and air pollution or lack of access to firewood and other essential energy sources.

Approximately 1.6 billion people depend on forests for their livelihoods, including around 70 million indigenous people.²³⁷

Access to, use of and control over land directly affect people's enjoyment of their human rights. For example, "[f]or many people, land is a source of livelihood, and is central to economic rights. Land is also often linked to peoples' identities, and so is tied to social and cultural rights."²³⁸ Moreover, "the human rights aspects of land affect a range of issues including poverty reduction and development, peacebuilding, humanitarian assistance, disaster prevention and recovery, urban and rural planning, to name but a few. Emerging global issues, such as food insecurity, climate change and rapid urbanization, have also refocused attention on how land is being used, controlled and managed by States and private actors."²³⁹

Under the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), land-related human rights issues are of particular concern in the context of business impacts on indigenous populations.²⁴⁰ For instance, UNDRIP and other frameworks such as the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards require the free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) of indigenous peoples for business activities that pose actual or potential impacts on their land and associated human rights.²⁴¹

As illustrated in Figure 5, and depending on the specifics of the relevant corporate initiative, addressing land rights in the context of business activities may contribute to the achievement of an array of the Global Goals, including:

- **Goal 1:** End poverty in all its forms everywhere²⁴²
- **Goal 2:** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture²⁴³
- **Goal 3:** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages²⁴⁴
- **Goal 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls²⁴⁵
- **Goal 6:** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all²⁴⁶
- **Goal 8:** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all²⁴⁷
- **Goal 10:** Reduce inequality within and among countries²⁴⁸
- **Goal 11:** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable²⁴⁹
- **Goal 12:** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns²⁵⁰
- **Goal 13:** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts²⁵¹
- **Goal 14:** Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development²⁵²
- **Goal 15:** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss²⁵³
- **Goal 16:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels²⁵⁴

Figure 5: Rights related to land and how they link to various SDGs. See the Annex for a list of associated SDG targets.



So, how are companies currently supporting a world in which these goals can become a reality – a world in which land-related human rights are respected across all areas of business activity?

Examples illustrated by the case studies below include:

- **Mining companies operating in the same region are engaging in similar initiatives around stakeholder engagement:**

Three diamond mines in the Northwest Territories of Canada are linked to independent monitoring agencies set up to protect the environmental and land rights of affected Aboriginal groups at all stages of the mines' life cycles.

- **A large buyer of a high-risk commodity is partnering with an international civil society organization:**

A global food and beverage brand is participating in a new model for socially and environmentally sustainable palm oil production that focuses on participatory and inclusive land-use planning and development.

- **An oil and gas company is working with trained community members to support early-stage dialogue with indigenous populations:**
- An extractives exploration project in Bolivia is working with community liaison officers to implement proactive engagement strategies with local indigenous populations based on past experiences and key lessons learned.

The case studies below explore each of these innovative and evolving models in more detail. Each case study captures publicly available information on the initiative, alongside experiences and opinions from various actors involved.

The following summaries do not claim to give a definitive account of a specific initiative or of all perspectives on that case study; instead, they are intended to serve as illustrative examples of how action toward corporate respect for human rights can make a critical contribution to the achievement of various goals and targets under the SDGs.



DE BEERS AND THE SNAP LAKE ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING AGENCY

Supporting community-based oversight bodies to address Aboriginal rights

Figure 5a: Rights related to DeBeers and SLEMA and how they link to various SDGs.



The challenge

The Northwest Territories (NWT) province in Canada is one of two jurisdictions in the country where Aboriginal peoples are in the majority, constituting slightly more than 50% of the population.²⁵⁵ The region's geographical resources include diamonds, gold, natural gas and petroleum, all of which have attracted extractive companies

to the area since the early 1900s.²⁵⁶

While the mining and oil and gas industries have brought economic growth and job opportunities to the NWT at various stages, significant challenges have arisen in terms of preserving the land and natural resource rights of the Aboriginal population throughout the course of business activities.

The response

Under the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP), land-related human rights issues are of particular concern in the context of business impacts on indigenous populations.²⁵⁸ In this context, three diamond mines in the NWT have taken a distinct approach in understanding and managing risks to surrounding communities when it comes to land and the environment in connection with mining operations. The licensing and registration process for each mine has involved legally binding environmental agreements between the respective diamond company, the federal government, the NWT government, and affected Aboriginal groups in the area.

"When we talk about 'Land' in the Northwest Territories, it's with a capital 'L.' Land here means more than just actual territory. It's about wildlife, water, air quality, entire ecosystems, and livelihoods for the people who live on that land. All of this depends on the integrity of the land; and there are deep cultural connections to the natural resources connected to both the land and the environment."

Alex Power, Yellowknives Dene First Nation²⁵⁷

Each agreement requires the establishment of a community-based, independent environmental monitoring agency (EMA) to study potential and actual environmental impacts, including those that relate to impacts on people, and facilitate activities around the free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) of Aboriginal groups in relation to each mine. Each EMA acts as a public watchdog organization to ensure environmental regulatory compliance by the mining company and oversee inspection processes by government regulators.

The three EMAs in the NWT include: (1) the Independent Environmental Monitoring Agency (IEMA), covering Dominion Diamond Ekati Corporation's Ekati mine;²⁵⁹ (2) the Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board (EMAB), covering Diavik Diamond Mines' Diavik mine;²⁶⁰ and (3) the Snap Lake Environmental Monitoring Agency (SLEMA), covering De Beers Mining Canada's Snap Lake mine.²⁶¹ All three agencies facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogue and engagement across Aboriginal, company and government actors.

"Our approach is to engage early and often with potentially affected communities, going beyond the minimum requirements of the law to capture issues and concerns that aren't yet fully addressed in legislation. We also share learnings from our experiences with SLEMA across the whole of the organization, integrating a better understanding of these issues across procurement, human resources, senior management and other functions."

Alexandra Hood, De Beers Mining Canada²⁶²

Key aspects of the initiative

As an example of the EMA approach to addressing land-related human rights risks to Aboriginal groups associated with mining activities, De Beers and the work of SLEMA involves the following components and activities to date:

1. **Secretariat** with an Executive Director and an Environmental Analyst. Led by the Secretariat, the agency is charged with: "(1) Reviewing and commenting on the design of monitoring and management plans and the results of these activities; (2) Monitoring and encouraging the integration of traditional knowledge of the nearby Aboriginal peoples into the mine's environmental plans; (3) Acting as an intervener in regulatory processes directly related to environmental matters involving the Snap Lake Project and its cumulative effects; (4) Bringing concerns of the Aboriginal peoples and the general public to De Beers Canada Mining Inc. and the government; (5) Keeping Aboriginal peoples and the public informed about Agency activities and findings; and (6) Writing an Annual Report with recommendations that require the response of De Beers Canada Mining Inc. and/or government."²⁶³

"De Beers has been very proactive in its engagement with SLEMA. Our assessment is that they want to do a good job and have this be a positive case study that they can learn from. They're quite focused on engagement and want the project to be wrapped up nicely. They place particular importance on the role of SLEMA in bringing traditional knowledge into the picture and incorporating this information in the company's decision-making processes.

De Beers and other companies must understand that, if they want to do business in these types of regions, they have to do it in collaboration with the impacted communities. The SLEMA model is a smart approach that should be replicated, synchronized, adequately resourced and shared wherever possible."

Philippe di Pizzo, Executive Director, SLEMA²⁶⁴

2. Agency board comprised of eight representatives from the four signatory Aboriginal groups, including the Tli Cho Government, Lutsel k'e Dene First Nation, Yellowknives Dene First Nation, and the North Slave Metis Alliance. The board "strives to involve Aboriginal traditional knowledge and conventional science in its assessment of mining activities and environmental reports submitted by De Beers and government inspectors."²⁶⁵

"It is incredibly important to have an independent oversight body for these types of business projects, where surrounding communities are impacted in numerous ways. It's really key for Aboriginal groups to have an expert body to go to, because we're under-resourced, particularly where multiple projects require our consultation and participation. These oversight bodies also carry a lot of weight in terms of credibility as they are directed by multiple groups, maintain full independence and blend scientific and traditional knowledge."

Alex Power, Yellowknives Dene First Nation²⁶⁸

3. Technical panel made up of scientific experts who are familiar with the NWT and who have reviewed the mine's annual reports, wildlife monitoring program, Aquatic Effects Monitoring Program Design Plan, and the Interim Closure and Reclamation Plan.²⁶⁶

"Throughout the course of our mining operations, we see ourselves as stewards of the land, and we aim to be open and transparent so that we're trustworthy in this role. All of our Snap Lake reports have been open to public review and comment and we've welcomed community members to visit the mine and see the activities for themselves.

Our priority is to leave a positive legacy wherever we have operated and with the surrounding communities. In the end, we should avoid focusing on assumed differences in values and instead come from a place that recognizes our shared interests. We also want the water to be clean, the fish to be good to eat, and the land to be left as it is. This is our responsibility and it's also in the economic interest of the company."

Alexandra Hood, De Beers Mining Canada²⁶⁹

4. Traditional Knowledge (TK) panel comprised of Elders from the affected Aboriginal groups that have hunted, trapped and lived in the area of the mine site. The TK panel provides "advice on water and fisheries issues and wildlife and habitat issues."²⁶⁷ The group has a particular focus on the mine's current closure activities and on ensuring that this stage of the project is monitored for the long-term stability of the land once the company leaves.

PEPSICO'S PARTICIPATION IN OXFAM'S FAIR COMPANY-COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

Piloting new models to address risks to land rights in the palm oil industry

Figure 5b: Rights related to the PepsiCo's participation in Oxfam's FAIR Company-Community Partnerships and how they link to various SDGs.



The challenge

Palm oil is the most widely consumed vegetable oil on the planet,²⁷⁰ with global use more than doubling over the past 15 years.²⁷¹ Currently contained in approximately half of all consumer goods,²⁷² this high-yielding agricultural commodity is found in packaged foods like margarine, ice cream and chocolate, as well as non-food products like body lotion, soap and biofuel.²⁷³

The production of palm oil, while highly efficient as compared to all other oil crops, requires considerable swaths of land to be cleared for palm nurseries and plantations. Industry analysts have estimated that, in order to meet projected demand growth,

global palm oil production "will need additional land that would be equivalent to the total area of Bangladesh" by 2050.²⁷⁴

Land expansion is therefore key to the sector's ability to keep up with this rapid increase in global demand. As a result, businesses along palm oil supply chains have long faced significant public criticism around the industry's contributions to deforestation, biodiversity loss, climate change and other environmental impacts.²⁷⁵ The sector has also been linked to significant human rights violations related to communities' land and natural resource rights,²⁷⁶ food insecurity and land conflict.²⁷⁷ More recently, the production and processing of palm oil has been connected to reports of

child labor, forced labor and other labor-related impacts.²⁷⁸

With the aim of improving environmental and social sustainability in the industry, various palm industry stakeholders came together to form the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) in 2004.²⁷⁹ The RSPO's primary mechanism in working to achieve this goal is "a set of environmental and social criteria which companies must comply with in order to produce Certified Sustainable Palm Oil."²⁸⁰ With the immense amount of land involved in palm oil production, the RSPO's focus thus far has been on certification among large-scale producers.²⁸¹ At the same time, a significant amount of the sector's land use is among

smallholder farmers whom current certification mechanisms do not often reach and where risks to people and the environment are often among the most severe.²⁸²

"The main issues linked to the palm oil sector are connected to the industry's rapid growth, which requires additional land. The key risks and impacts are therefore around deforestation and greenhouse gas emissions, but also around land grabs and land degradation, both of which directly impact people.

There is a particular lack of visibility around these issues when it comes to smallholders, who are bringing land assets to out-grower schemes that often fail to take an inclusive approach with smallholders and communities. These long-standing palm oil models are therefore characterized by exploitation and vast changes in land use without adequate social and environmental protections in place."

**Johan Verburg,
Oxfam Novib²⁸³**

The response

As a significant buyer of palm oil, PepsiCo is an important actor in addressing land-related human rights issues in the industry. The global food and beverage company has identified land rights as one of its salient human rights issues – the human rights at risk of the most severe impacts in the company's operations and supply chains.²⁸⁴ PepsiCo's salient human rights issues also include land-related issues such as the human right to water and vulnerable workers such as women.²⁸⁵

A key milestone in PepsiCo's approach to the sustainable sourcing of palm oil was its 2014 commitment to "zero tolerance" for land grabs across its supply chains following Oxfam's Behind the Brands campaign and associated advocacy efforts.²⁸⁶ In the past year, PepsiCo has also made a number of time-bound implementation plans regarding its land rights commitments in Brazil, Mexico, Thailand and Indonesia.²⁸⁷

As the largest buyer of palm oil in Mexico, the company has published a detailed analysis of land tenure risks and impacts²⁸⁸ and is now carrying out training

on high conservation value (HCV) and high carbon stock (HCS) assessments, as well as separate capacity-building programs with the national association of palm oil mills and producers, smallholders and the federal government.²⁸⁹

As part of these ongoing efforts, PepsiCo made a commitment in February 2018 to participate in Oxfam's FAIR Company-Community Partnerships, which "offer an alternative business model that addresses sustainability issues holistically, ensuring respect for human rights, protection of the environment, and inclusive economic development through a multi-stakeholder, landscape-based approach."²⁹⁰

With an initial focus on Indonesia in its work with PepsiCo, the FAIR Partnerships project and its acronym stand for: (1) Freedom of choice, including free, prior and informed consent; (2) Accountability, including transparent agreements and grievance mechanisms; (3) Improvement and sharing of benefits, including improved yields and resource use efficiency; and (4) Respect for rights and the environment.²⁹¹

"When individuals and communities understand their rights regarding land and land tenure, it contributes to them being in a secure position where they are better able to claim the full range of their other human rights.

We know that the challenges and issues in palm are systemic and we can't change them alone. We need to collaborate with others, and the FAIR Partnerships project's role as a multi-stakeholder platform is key in this regard.

This is about further developing smallholder farmers and women, protecting the environment, and implementing our commitments on land rights. We're building on our experience and learning in other sectors and geographies to maximize positive outcomes for people with this project."

Natasha Schwarzbach, PepsiCo²⁹²

Key aspects of the initiative

The FAIR Company-Community Partnerships “require the active participation of multiple global and national companies in the palm oil value chain, local government agencies, civil society groups, and farmer organizations.”²⁹³ Following the development of its conceptual model in 2014,²⁹⁴ the initiative was co-created with sector stakeholders for two demonstration projects that began initial field-level activities in 2017. As the project is taken to scale, it will reach multiple locations in Indonesia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Nigeria.²⁹⁵

PepsiCo is the first buyer to publicly support the FAIR Company-Community Partnerships. In addition, the initiative has “engaged with numerous commodity sector and financial sector companies” including “plantation and mill companies, consumer goods manufacturers, commercial and development banks, and institutional and impact investors.”²⁹⁶ In these engagements, the project’s approach is to “collaborate with buyers and investors to engage and support palm oil producers who, in turn, engage smallholder suppliers and their host communities.”²⁹⁷

While the project remains in the early stages of implementation, the initiative is currently focused on demonstration projects that can then be scaled up based on “the proven business case, lessons learned, and impact measured.”²⁹⁹ The main components of these demonstration projects will include:

- **Participatory mapping and land use planning** to “establish multi-functional mosaic landscapes in which stakeholders ... arrive at optimal combinations of export crops such as palm oil, local food crops and conservation areas, notably forest and peat land” in order to enhance food security, safeguard land rights and diversify incomes.³⁰⁰ Local government authorities will be invited to support this landscape approach.³⁰¹
- **Direct engagement from palm oil companies to their host communities and small producers** “at an early stage, when a company and host community start to (re-) consider relationships in palm oil production, especially at the moment of new plantings or replanting.”³⁰²

- **Capacity building** with local civil society organizations, service providers and government actors, as well as environmental organizations and other relevant platforms in order to align, and not duplicate, efforts.³⁰³
- **Engagement with commodity markets and capital markets**, which aim to “execut[e] their sustainable palm oil policies and [meet] sustainability objectives, notably taking deforestation out of their value chains and ensuring smallholder inclusion.”³⁰⁴
- **Monitoring, evaluation and learning systems** that build out data collection methods and guide joint learning.³⁰⁵

“FAIR Company-Community Partnerships bring together a wide range of salient human rights issues in the palm oil industry, providing an avenue for companies to address their most severe impacts more holistically.

Implementation of commitments around land rights and corporate respect for human rights takes time and resources, but PepsiCo has taken an important step in committing to this project. The lessons they learn through their involvement will be valuable not only to PepsiCo but to wider industry efforts.”

**Chloe Christman Cole,
Oxfam America³⁰⁶**

“The FAIR Partnerships project is rethinking the ‘business as usual’ growth model for palm oil production, processing, and trade. It’s taking a holistic approach that zooms in on company-community relations to more effectively include smallholders and impacted communities in land use planning and development.

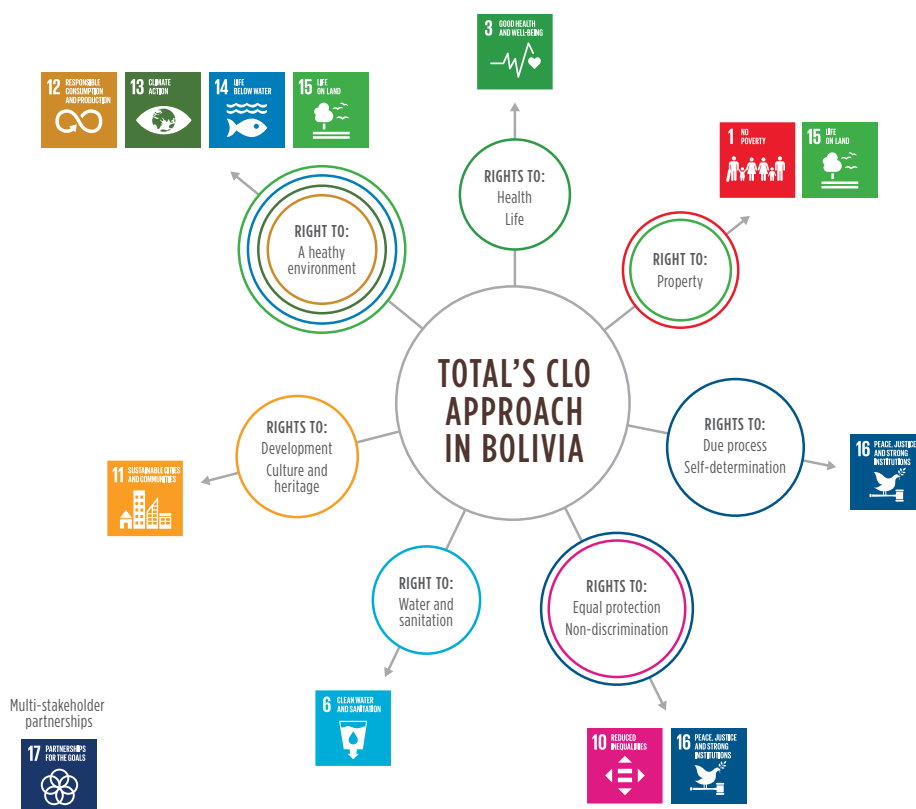
The businesses involved, including PepsiCo, are key ambassadors for this new model as it builds on other collective, multi-stakeholder efforts such as RSPO. Our goal in the long term is to move from commitments around what you should not be doing as a company, for instance ‘zero tolerance’ for land grabs and other human rights violations, to alternative models that are more positive and focused on implementation.”

Johan Verburg, Oxfam Novib²⁹⁸

TOTAL'S COMMUNITY LIAISON OFFICER APPROACH TO DIALOGUE WITH INDIGENOUS GROUPS IN BOLIVIA

Going beyond compliance to engage rights-holders early and often

Figure 5c: Rights related to Total's CLO approach in Bolivia and how they link to various SDGs.



The challenge

Land rights and land tenure issues have a particularly complex history in Bolivia. Rich in gas reserves, the landlocked country in western-central South America has undergone various stages of political turmoil due in no small part to conflict over who controls these natural resources and associated landholdings.³⁰⁷

Since 2003, Total Exploration and Production Bolivia (TEPBO), a wholly-owned subsidiary of French oil and gas company Total, has explored natural gas projects in Bolivia's eastern lowlands, where several Guaraní indigenous territories are located.³⁰⁸

"The operations in our business units may require land, for temporary or permanent use, including the possibility of physical and/or economic displacement and resettlement, which can, in turn, impact the human rights of neighboring communities. Depending on the specific societal context such as population density, land occupation and use, gender dimensions or livelihood patterns, there may be negative impacts on livelihoods."

Total's 2016 Human Rights Briefing Paper³⁰⁹

The company's Incahuasi project, the development of which began in 2012, faced challenges in its relationship with Guaraní communities when, during excavation activities in preparation for the construction of a gas plant, archeological findings including artifacts and burial remains were uncovered.³¹⁰ In response to these developments and corresponding tensions with local indigenous leaders, the company engaged a conflict transformation specialist, a historian specializing in Bolivian indigenous groups, and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in Bolivia to carry out cross-functional human rights workshops and awareness-raising among TEPBO staff.³¹¹

"Access to land can be a significant issue, both in developed and developing countries, and it is a particularly important topic in areas where land is used by communities for farming, tourism or where there are cultural heritage concerns around land. It can also be especially complex in developing countries where land grabbing could be prevalent and where the land titling process is inefficient or not transparent. Our operations are sometimes located in these challenging environments. Some of our societal assessments and human rights assessments have shown that land access is a significant human rights issue in our operations."

Total's 2016 Human Rights Briefing Paper³¹²

The response

Under the umbrella of "human rights and local communities," Total has identified its salient human rights – the human rights at risk of the most severe impacts in the company's operations and supply chains – to include access to land.³¹³ The oil and gas company's salient issues also include land-related issues such as the right to health and the right to an adequate standard of living since "[n]oise, dust, emissions and other impacts could have implications for the health of local communities, their livelihood and access to ecosystem services – i.e. services delivered by nature to people – like drinking water."³¹⁴

In the context of its experience with the Incahuasi Project, TEPBO reexamined its community relationship approach in the country, particularly when it comes to communication and participatory strategies for social and environmental impact assessments. In 2015, TEPBO began environmental and social studies of exploration activities for its Azero Project, which covers a land block adjacent to the Incahuasi Project area. The Azero block contains a national park, presenting heightened risk for additional land-related human rights impacts and associated company-community conflict.

In its exploration and production (E&P) business segment, Total has instituted a Community Liaison Officer (CLO) program as part of its efforts to address these salient issues. CLOs are "typically members of the local community, whose language they speak and whose customs they understand," and they are directly employed by Total's business units to maintain a dialogue with local communities impacted by the operations of the company or its affiliates.³¹⁵

Implementing new strategies based on its experience with the Incahuasi Project, TEPBO has subsequently taken a distinct approach in its Azero Project.³¹⁶ The company's new model incorporates a key role for its CLOs and recognizes the need for heightened measures that go beyond expectations laid out in national regulations when it comes to community consultation and participation around land.³¹⁷

"Our approach in the Azero project in Bolivia has required that we go beyond compliance of local legal standards and put in efforts to engage in meaningful consultation with affected communities and reach international expectations. For that purpose, initiating early engagement, by conducting in-house baseline social studies with a participatory approach and with a highly trained and well-respected CLO team, has been challenging at times but a very fruitful experience that we are now aiming to replicate elsewhere. We've observed the communities that we've worked with knowing and claiming their rights based on this experience and now asking their leaders and other companies to meet these higher standards as well."

Another important component has been engaging external stakeholders like International Alert, CDA, and Oxfam to consistently challenge us, bring constructive insights, and foster the effectiveness of our social performance."

Cynthia Trigo, Total³¹⁸

Key aspects of the initiative

TEPBO's CLO approach to dialogue with the Guaraní groups potentially affected by activities associated with the Azero project includes the following components:

- **Social baseline study at the start of exploration activities**, conducted by a team of CLOs who were also social science professionals. The study took a participatory approach, involving a wide range of indigenous representatives, not just traditional leaders. The aim of the various in-person meetings that took place as part of the study was to provide early transparency around the project and multiple opportunities for input regarding potential impacts and mitigation measures.³¹⁹
- **Subsequent social impact assessments**, carried out by consultants but also taking a participatory approach with the affected communities who identified and validated the potential impacts of the project.
- **Gap analysis by external experts around the concept of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC)**, drawing from the expectations set out in the International Finance Corporation's Performance Standards.³²⁰
- **Building out of internal TEPBO "societal team"** with experts in community engagement and relationship management in Bolivia, alongside ongoing **engagement with key stakeholder groups** such as local government authorities, local offices of international human rights organizations, and expert civil society organizations.³²¹

"Companies should start engaging potentially impacted communities as early as possible. Part of what we've learned from our experiences in Bolivia is that strong management systems around land and human rights issues need to be put in place at the exploration phase if risks and impacts are to be correctly understood and addressed. These issues can then be better integrated throughout decision-making processes and the company's relationship with communities is then more likely to be positive throughout the course of the project.

This engagement, early and often, is a smart investment, not simply an additional cost. For instance, our hiring of CLOs and investment in community relationship programs make good business sense in addition to being part of Total's responsibility to respect human rights."

Cynthia Trigo, Total³²²

KEY TAKEAWAYS ON LAND RIGHTS

Individual company action

1. **Legally binding agreements** between the company, affected rights-holders, and relevant government authorities can provide clear parameters, valuable oversight mechanisms and robust accountability structures that aid in ensuring respect for land-related human rights.
2. A willingness to participate in **new multi-stakeholder models** can complement existing initiatives, address important gaps in current implementation efforts and place a company at the forefront of innovative efforts.
3. Working hand-in-hand with **community representatives** in formalized ways can bridge cultural and other contextual gaps when it comes to local engagement and relationship building around sensitive issues such as land rights.
4. **Affected stakeholders may require support** in order to effectively and meaningfully engage in consultation processes that are required or otherwise necessary to address land-related risks and impacts. Depending on context, such support might be in the form of financial resources, formal employment or expert guidance, and it may come from business where there is openness from stakeholders.
5. **Prioritizing meaningful stakeholder engagement early and often** can assist a company in avoiding any escalation of land-related conflicts or other challenges throughout the lifespan of a project. This may include early land tenure diagnoses to enhance the company's understanding of land rights in the project area before entering into easements or purchases.





Annex

Associated SDG targets by human rights issue

LIVING WAGES – FIGURE 2

- **Goal 1:** End poverty, in all its forms, everywhere¹
 - **Target 1.1:** By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than US\$1.25 a day
 - **Target 1.2:** By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women, and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
 - **Target 1.4:** By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services, including microfinance
- **Goal 2:** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture¹
 - **Target 2.1:** By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food all year round
 - **Target 2.2:** By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons
- **Goal 3:** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all, at all ages¹
 - **Target 3.8:** Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services, and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
- **Goal 4:** Ensure inclusive and quality education for all, and promote lifelong learning¹
 - **Target 4.2:** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care, and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education
 - **Target 4.5:** By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations
- **Goal 5:** Achieve gender equality, and empower all women and girls¹
 - **Target 5.1:** End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
 - **Target 5.2:** Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.
 - **Target 5.5:** Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life
- **Target 5.7:** Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.
- **Target 5.a:** Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
- **Goal 6:** Ensure access to water and sanitation for all¹
 - **Target 6.1:** By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- **Goal 7:** Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all¹
 - **Target 7.1:** By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
- **Goal 8:** Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment, and decent work for all¹
 - **Target 8.1:** Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries
 - **Target 8.5:** By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

- **Target 8.7:** Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.
- **Target 8.8:** Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
- **Goal 10:** Reduce inequality within and among countries¹
 - **Target 10.1:** By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
 - **Target 10.2:** By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
 - **Target 10.3:** Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
 - **Target 10.4:** Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
- **Goal 11:** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable¹

- **Target 11.1:** By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

FORCED LABOR – FIGURE 3

- **Goal 3:** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages¹
 - **Target 3.4:** By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
- **Goal 4:** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all¹
 - **Target 4.1:** By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
 - **Target 4.5:** By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations
- **Goal 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls¹
 - **Target 5.1:** End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
 - **Target 5.2:** Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation

- **Target 5.3:** Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation
- **Target 5.5:** Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life
- **Target 5.7:** Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.
- **Goal 8:** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all¹
 - **Target 8.5:** By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
 - **Target 8.7:** Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
 - **Target 8.8:** Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment

- **Goal 10:** Reduce inequality within and among countries¹
 - **Target 10.1:** By 2030 progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
 - **Target 10.2:** By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
 - **Target 10.3:** Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
 - **Target 10.4:** Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.
- **Goal 16:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels¹
 - **Target 16.2:** End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children

GENDER EQUALITY – FIGURE 4

- **Goal 1:** End poverty, in all its forms, everywhere¹
 - **Target 1.4:** By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic

resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership, and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology, and financial services, including microfinance

- **Goal 2:** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture¹
 - **Target 2.1:** By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food all year round
 - **Target 2.2:** By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons
 - **Target 2.3:** By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists, and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

- **Goal 3:** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all, at all ages¹
 - **Target 3.1:** By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births

- **Target 3.2:** By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births
- **Target 3.4:** By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
- **Target 3.7:** By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes
- **Target 3.8:** Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services, and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all

- **Goal 4:** Ensure inclusive and quality education for all, and promote lifelong learning¹
 - **Target 4.5:** By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and children in vulnerable situations

- **Target 4.7:** By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development,

- including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development
- **Goal 5:** Achieve gender equality, and empower all women and girls¹
 - **Target 5.1:** End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere
 - **Target 5.2:** Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation
 - **Target 5.5:** Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic, and public life
 - **Target 5.6:** Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences
 - **Target 5.7:** Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.
 - **Target 5.a:** Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
 - **Goal 6:** Ensure access to water and sanitation for all¹
 - **Target 6.1:** By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
 - **Target 6.2:** By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
 - **Goal 8:** Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment, and decent work for all¹
 - **Target 8.5:** By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value
 - **Target 8.6:** Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.
 - **Target 8.7:** Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms
 - **Target 8.8:** Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
 - **Goal 10:** Reduce inequality within and among countries¹
 - **Target 10.1:** By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average
 - **Target 10.2:** By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
 - **Target 10.3:** Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard
 - **Target 10.4:** Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality
 - **Goal 11:** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable¹
 - **Target 11.2:** By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving

road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

- **Goal 16:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels¹
 - **Target 16.1:** Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere

LAND RIGHTS – FIGURE 5

- **Goal 1:** End poverty in all its forms everywhere¹
 - **Target 1.4:** By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
- **Goal 2:** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture¹
 - **Target 2.1:** By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious, and sufficient food all year round
 - **Target 2.3:** By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale

food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists, and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment

- **Target 2.4:** By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
- **Goal 3:** Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages¹
 - **Target 3.9:** By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
- **Goal 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls¹
 - **Target 5.a:** Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance, and natural resources, in accordance with national laws
- **Goal 6:** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all¹

- **Target 6.1:** By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- **Target 6.3:** By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
- **Target 6.4:** By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
- **Target 6.6:** By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
- **Target 6.b:** Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management
- **Goal 10:** Reduce inequality within and among countries¹
 - **Target 10.2:** By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status
 - **Target 10.3:** Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

- **Goal 11:** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable¹
 - **Target 11.3:** By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries
 - **Target 11.4:** Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage
- **Goal 12:** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns¹
 - **Target 12.2:** By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources
 - **Target 12.4:** By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment
- **Goal 13:** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts¹
 - **Target 13.b:** Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities
- **Goal 14:** Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development¹
 - **Target 14.1:** By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution
- **Goal 15:** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss¹
 - **Target 15.1:** By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements
 - **Target 15.2:** By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally
 - **Target 15.4:** By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development
 - **Target 15.5:** Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species
- **Target 15.a:** Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use biodiversity and ecosystems
- **Target 15.b:** Mobilize significant resources from all sources and at all levels to finance sustainable forest management and provide adequate incentives to developing countries to advance such management, including for conservation and reforestation
- **Goal 16:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels¹
 - **Target 16.7:** Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels
 - **Target 16.b:** Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development

Endnotes

- 1 UN General Assembly (Oct. 21, 2015), *Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development*, A/RES/42/187, preamble, available at <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/42/ares42-187.htm>.
- 2 UN General Assembly (Oct. 21, 2015), *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, A/RES/70/1, para. 3, available at <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>.
- 3 Business & Sustainable Development Commission (2017), *Better Business, Better World*, at 7, available at http://report.businesscommission.org/uploads/BetterBiz-BetterWorld_170215_012417.pdf.
- 4 Salience is a relative concept – those human rights that are “salient” stand out for being at risk of the most severe potential negative impact in connection with the company’s activities and business relationships. Salience reflects the expectation in the UN Guiding Principles that where companies need to prioritize human rights impacts for action, then – in the absence of legal guidance – they “should begin with those human rights impacts that would be most severe...Severity is not an absolute concept in this context, but is relative to the other human rights impacts the business enterprise has identified.” See United Nations (June 16, 2011), *UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, Commentary to Principle 24*, available at http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/GuidingPrinciplesBusinessHR_EN.pdf. For more on “salient” human rights risks or issues, see UN Guiding Principles Reporting Framework (n.d.); “Salient Human Rights Issues,” available at <https://www.ungpreporting.org/resources/salient-human-rights-issues/> (last accessed May 15, 2018).
- 5 International Labour Organization (ILO) (May 1, 1932), ILO Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29), art. 2, para. 1, available at http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEX_PUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C029.
- 6 Ethical Trading Initiative (Apr. 1, 2014), *The ETI Base Code*, para. 5.1, available at https://s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/www.ethicaltrade.org/files/shared_resources/eti_base_code_english.pdf?ppXz9ivoyynr1uTTTo5e.Z5n.ZHaQvQfN.
- 7 United Nations General Assembly (Dec. 18, 1979), Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, art. 1, available at <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/ProfessionalInterest/cedaw.pdf>.
- 8 Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) (n.d.), “Land and Human Rights,” available at <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/LandAndHR/Pages/LandandHumanRightsIndex.aspx> (last accessed May 15, 2018).
- 9 United Nations (n.d.), “Sustainable Development Goals: No Poverty,” available at <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/poverty/>; World Bank, “Labor Force,” “Total,” available at <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.TLF.TOTL.IN> (last accessed March 7, 2018).
- 10 International Labour Organization (ILO) (2015), *World Employment Social Outlook*, at 132, available at http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/-/-dgreports/-/-dcomm/-/-publ/documents/publication/wcms_368626.pdf.
- 11 Ruggie, John G. (Nov. 2016), “Making Globalization Work for All: Achieving the Sustainable Development Goals Through Respect for Human Rights,” available at <https://www.shiftproject.org/resources/viewpoints/globalization-sustainable-development-goals-business-respect-human-rights/>.
- 12 For a comprehensive review of the definition and measurement of a living wage, see Anker, Richard (2011), “Estimating a Living Wage: A Methodological Review,” *ILO Conditions of Work and Employment Series* No. 29, available at http://www.ilo.int/wcmsp5/groups/public/-/-ed_protect/-/-protrav/-/-travail/documents/publication/wcms_162117.pdf.
- 13 *Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere*, Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/poverty/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).

- 14 **Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture,** Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/hunger/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 15 **Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages,** Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/health/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 16 **Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all,** Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/education/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 17 **Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls,** Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/gender-equality/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 18 **Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all,** Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/water-and-sanitation/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 19 **Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all,** Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/energy/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 20 **Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all,** Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/economic-growth/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 21 **Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries,** Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/inequality/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 22 **Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable,** Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/cities/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 23 **Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts,** Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/climate-change-2/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 24 H&M Group (n.d.), *The H&M Group Sustainability Report 2016*, at 21, available at http://sustainability.hm.com/content/dam/hm/about/documents/en/CSR/2016%20Sustainability%20report/HM_group_SustainabilityReport_2016_FullReport_en.pdf.
- 25 See for example, Reinecke, Juliane, Jimmy Donaghey and Davinia Hoggarth (2017), *From Social Auditing to Social Dialogue: Implementing Workplace Social Dialogue in the Bangladesh Garment Industry*, at 20.
- 26 H&M Group (n.d.), *The H&M Group Sustainability Report 2016*, at 114, available at http://sustainability.hm.com/content/dam/hm/about/documents/en/CSR/2016%20Sustainability%20report/HM_group_SustainabilityReport_2016_FullReport_en.pdf.
- 27 Salience is a relative concept – those human rights that are “salient” stand out for being at risk of the most severe potential negative impact in connection with the company’s activities and business relationships. Salience reflects the expectation in the UN Guiding Principles that where companies need to prioritize human rights impacts for action, then – in the absence of legal guidance – they “should begin with those human rights impacts that would be most severe...Severity is not an absolute concept in this context, but is relative to the other human rights impacts the business enterprise has identified.” See United Nations (June 16, 2011), *UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, Commentary to Principle 24*, available at http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/GuidingPrinciplesBusinessHR_EN.pdf.

For more on “salient” human rights risks or issues, see UN Guiding Principles Reporting Framework (n.d.) “Salient Human Rights Issues,” available at <https://www.ungpreporting.org/resources/salient-human-rights-issues/> (last accessed May 15, 2018).

- 28 H&M Group (n.d.), *The H&M Group Sustainability Report 2016*, at 76, available at http://sustainability.hm.com/content/dam/hm/about/documents/en/CSR/2016%20Sustainability%20report/HM_group_SustainabilityReport_2016_FullReport_en.pdf.
- 29 H&M Group (n.d.), *The H&M Group Sustainability Report 2016*, at 76, available at http://sustainability.hm.com/content/dam/hm/about/documents/en/CSR/2016%20Sustainability%20report/HM_group_SustainabilityReport_2016_FullReport_en.pdf.
- 30 H&M Group (n.d.), *H&M Group Sustainability Report 2017*, at 63, available at https://sustainability.hm.com/content/dam/hm/about/documents/en/CSR/2017%20Sustainability%20report/HM_group_SustainabilityReport_2017_FullReport_en.pdf.
- 31 H&M Group (May 17, 2017), "H&M Fair Living Wage Strategy Update," available at <https://about.hm.com/en/media/news/general-2017/h-m-fair-living-wage-strategy-update.html> (last accessed Jan. 19, 2018). H&M will provide further updates on the strategy's implementation in late 2018.
- 32 H&M Group (n.d.), *The H&M Group Sustainability Report 2016*, at 76, available at http://sustainability.hm.com/content/dam/hm/about/documents/en/CSR/2016%20Sustainability%20report/HM_group_SustainabilityReport_2016_FullReport_en.pdf. H&M will provide further updates on the strategy's implementation in late 2018.
- 33 H&M Group (n.d.), *H&M Group Sustainability Report 2017*, at 60, available at https://sustainability.hm.com/content/dam/hm/about/documents/en/CSR/2017%20Sustainability%20report/HM_group_SustainabilityReport_2017_FullReport_en.pdf.
- 34 For more on the Fair Wage Approach, see Vaughan-Whitehead, Daniel (2010), *Fair Wages: Strengthening Corporate Social Responsibility*; Fair Wage Network, available at www.fair-wage.com (last accessed March 28, 2018).
- 35 H&M Group (May 17, 2017), "H&M Fair Living Wage Strategy Update," available at <https://about.hm.com/en/media/news/general-2017/h-m-fair-living-wage-strategy-update.html> (last accessed Jan. 19, 2018). H&M will provide further updates on the strategy's implementation in late 2018.
- 36 Interview with Shift (March 8, 2018).
- 37 IndustriALL Global Union (July 1, 2016), "Agreement with H&M Proves Instrumental in Resolving Conflicts," available at <http://www.industrialunion.org/agreement-with-hm-proves-instrumental-in-resolving-conflicts-0> (last accessed Jan. 19, 2018).
- 38 IndustriALL Global Union (July 1, 2016), "Agreement with H&M Proves Instrumental in Resolving Conflicts," available at <http://www.industrialunion.org/agreement-with-hm-proves-instrumental-in-resolving-conflicts-0> (last accessed Jan. 19, 2018).
- 39 IndustriALL Global Union (July 1, 2016), "Agreement with H&M Proves Instrumental in Resolving Conflicts," available at <http://www.industrialunion.org/agreement-with-hm-proves-instrumental-in-resolving-conflicts-0> (last accessed Jan. 19, 2018).
- 40 H&M Group (May 17, 2017), "H&M Fair Living Wage Strategy Update," available at <https://about.hm.com/en/media/news/general-2017/h-m-fair-living-wage-strategy-update.html> (last accessed Jan. 19, 2018). H&M will provide further updates on the strategy's implementation in late 2018.
- 41 Interview with Shift (Feb. 27, 2018).
- 42 H&M Group (Apr. 1, 2016), "Cambodia's New Trade Union Law: H&M Actions," available at <http://about.hm.com/en/media/news/Cambodian-Trade-Union-Law.html> (last accessed Jan. 19, 2018).
- 43 Interview with Shift (March 26, 2018).
- 44 Egedeniz Textile (n.d.), "Our Company," available at <https://www.egedeniztextile.com/about-us/our-company/> (last accessed Jan. 19, 2018).
- 45 Egedeniz Textile (n.d.), "Egedeniz Textile – Living Wage Project," available at <http://www.egedeniztextile.com/egedeniz-textile-living-wage-project-short-film-2/> (last accessed Apr. 23, 2018).
- 46 Egedeniz Textile (n.d.), "Egedeniz Textile – Living Wage Project," available at <http://www.egedeniztextile.com/egedeniz-textile-living-wage-project-short-film-2/> (last accessed Apr. 23, 2018).
- 47 Interview with Shift (Oct. 25, 2017).
- 48 Interview with Shift (Feb. 14, 2018).

- 49 Egedeniz Textile (n.d.), "Egedeniz Textile – Living Wage Project," available at <http://www.egedeniztextile.com/egedeniz-textile-living-wage-project-short-film-2/> (last accessed Apr. 23, 2018).
- 50 Interview with Shift (Oct. 25, 2017).
- 51 ACT (Action, Collaboration, Transformation) (n.d.), *Factsheet*, at 5, available at https://actonlivingwages.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/ACT_COMMS_Factsheet_2017_Final_Web.pdf.
- 52 See for example, Quelch, John A. and Margaret L. Rodriguez (Feb. 20, 2015), *Rana Plaza: Workplace Safety in Bangladesh*, at 1, Harvard Business School, available at https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=3&ved=0ahUKEwi_j8jiuenYAhVOWqOKHc64DgoQFggzMAI&url=https%3A%2F%2Fcanvas.harvard.edu%2Fcourses%2F11155%2Ffiles%2F1819464%2Fdownload%3Fwrap%3D1&usq=AOvVaw3iAoP5hrSZfl4yF7jp1P8s.
- 53 See for example, Hoskins, Tansy (Apr. 23, 2015), "Reliving the Rana Plaza Factory Collapse," *The Guardian*, available at <https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2015/apr/23/rana-plaza-factory-collapse-history-cities-50-buildings>.
- 54 See Accord on Fire and Building Safety in Bangladesh, available at <http://bangladeshaccord.org>.
- 55 Signatories, Accord on Fire and Building Safety in Bangladesh, available at <http://bangladeshaccord.org/signatories/>.
- 56 Interview with Shift (Jan. 19, 2018).
- 57 See for example: Inditex (n.d.), "Shared Challenges," available at <https://www.inditex.com/en/our-commitment-to-people/our-suppliers/shared-challenges> (last accessed March 28, 2018); Global Compact (2017), *International Yearbook*, at 122-23, available at <https://globalgoals-yearbook.org/editions/>.
- 58 IndustriALL (n.d.), "Global Framework Agreements," available at <http://www.industriall-union.org/issues/pages/global-framework-agreements-gfa> (last access March 28, 2018).
- 59 Interview with Shift (Nov. 27, 2017).
- 60 ACT (Action, Collaboration, Transformation) (n.d.), *Factsheet*, at 1, available at https://actonlivingwages.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/ACT_COMMS_Factsheet_2017_Final_Web.pdf.
- 61 ACT (Action, Collaboration, Transformation) (n.d.), "Memorandum of Understanding," available at <https://actonlivingwages.com/memorandum-of-understanding/> (last accessed Jan. 19, 2018); ACT (Action, Collaboration, Transformation) (n.d.), "Members," available at <https://actonlivingwages.com/members/> (last accessed Jan. 19, 2018); ACT (Action, Collaboration, Transformation) (n.d.), "About Us," available at <https://actonlivingwages.com/about-us/> (last accessed Jan. 19, 2018).
- 62 Interview with Shift (Jan. 17, 2018).
- 63 ACT (Action, Collaboration, Transformation) (n.d.), *Factsheet*, at 1, available at https://actonlivingwages.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/ACT_COMMS_Factsheet_2017_Final_Web.pdf.
- 64 ACT (Action, Collaboration, Transformation) (n.d.), *Factsheet*, at 1, available at https://actonlivingwages.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/ACT_COMMS_Factsheet_2017_Final_Web.pdf.
- 65 ACT (Action, Collaboration, Transformation) (n.d.), "Memorandum of Understanding," available at <https://actonlivingwages.com/memorandum-of-understanding/> (last accessed Jan. 19, 2018); ACT (Action, Collaboration, Transformation) (n.d.), "Members," available at <https://actonlivingwages.com/members/> (last accessed Jan. 19, 2018).
- 66 Interview with Shift (Jan. 28, 2018).
- 67 Malawi Tea 2020 Revitalisation Programme (Nov. 2015), *Factsheet*, at 2, available at http://www.ethicalteapartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/Malawi-2020-Factsheet_final3.pdf.
- 68 For more on "nutrition for sustainable development," see UNICEF (n.d.), *The Faces of Malnutrition*, available at https://www.unicef.org/nutrition/index_faces-of-malnutrition.html (last accessed Apr. 23, 2018). For a visual outline of the effects of malnutrition throughout a person's lifecycle, see Save the Children (2015), *Adolescent Nutrition: Policy and Programming in SUN+ Countries*, at 5, available at <https://www.savethechildren.org.uk/content/dam/global/reports/health-and-nutrition/adolescent-nutrition.pdf>.

- 69 Malawi Tea 2020 Revitalisation Programme (Nov. 2015), *Factsheet*, at 2, available at http://www.ethicalteapartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/Malawi-2020-Factsheet_final3.pdf.
- 70 Malawi Tea 2020 Revitalisation Programme (Nov. 2015), *Factsheet*, at 2, available at http://www.ethicalteapartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/Malawi-2020-Factsheet_final3.pdf.
- 71 Malawi Tea 2020 Revitalisation Programme (Nov. 2015), *Factsheet*, at 2, available at http://www.ethicalteapartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/Malawi-2020-Factsheet_final3.pdf.
- 72 See Ethical Tea Partnership and Oxfam (May 2013), *Understanding Wage Issues in the Tea Industry*, available at <http://www.ethicalteapartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/Understanding-Wage-Issues-in-the-Tea-Industry.pdf>.
- 73 See Anker, Richard and Martha Anker (2014), *Living Wage for Rural Malawi with Focus on Tea Growing Area of Southern Malawi*, available at https://www.isealliance.org/sites/default/files/resource/2017-12/LivingWageReport_Malawi.pdf.
- 74 Ethical Tea Partnership (n.d.), "Malawi Tea 2020," available at <http://www.ethicalteapartnership.org/project/malawi-2020-tea-revitalisation-programme/> (last accessed Jan. 19, 2018).
- 75 Malawi Tea 2020 (n.d.), "The Coalition," available at <http://www.malawitea2020.com> (last accessed Jan. 19, 2018).
- 76 Ethical Tea Partnership (n.d.), "Malawi Tea 2020," available at <http://www.ethicalteapartnership.org/project/malawi-2020-tea-revitalisation-programme/> (last accessed Jan. 19, 2018).
- 77 Interview with Shift (Jan. 9, 2018).
- 78 Malawi Tea 2020 (n.d.), "About the Programme," available at <http://www.malawitea2020.com> (last accessed Jan. 19, 2018); see generally Malawi Tea 2020 (Oct. 2017), *Second Progress Report 2016-2017*, at 3, available at <http://www.malawitea2020.com/uploaded/2017/10/Malawi-2017-Progress-Report.pdf>; Anker, Richard, Martha Anker and Levison Chiwaula (Oct. 2017), *Wages Committee Progress Report 2017*, available at http://www.malawitea2020.com/uploaded/2017/12/Malawitea2020_wages-report-2017.pdf.
- 79 Anker, Richard, Martha Anker and Levison Chiwaula (Oct. 2017), *Wages Committee Progress Report 2017*, available at http://www.malawitea2020.com/uploaded/2017/12/Malawitea2020_wages-report-2017.pdf.
- 80 Interview with Shift (Jan. 26, 2018).
- 81 Malawi Tea 2020 (Oct. 2017), *Second Progress Report 2016-2017*, at 17 available at <http://www.malawitea2020.com/uploaded/2017/10/Malawi-2017-Progress-Report.pdf>.
- 82 Interview with Shift (March 22, 2018).
- 83 International Labour Organization (ILO) and Walk Free Foundation (2017), *Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage*, at 5, available at http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/documents/publication/wcms_575479.pdf.
- 84 International Labour Organization (ILO) (n.d.), "What is Forced Labour, Modern Slavery, and Human Trafficking?," available at <http://www.ilo.org/global/topics/forced-labour/definition/lang--en/index.htm> (last access Feb. 20, 2018).
- 85 International Labour Organization (ILO) and Walk Free Foundation (2017), *Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage*, at 9-10, available at http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/documents/publication/wcms_575479.pdf.
- 86 International Labour Organization (ILO) and Walk Free Foundation (2017), *Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage*, at 5, available at http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/documents/publication/wcms_575479.pdf.
- 87 International Labour Organization (ILO) and Walk Free Foundation (2017), *Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage*, at 10-11, available at http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/documents/publication/wcms_575479.pdf.

- 88 International Labour Organization (ILO) and Walk Free Foundation (2017), *Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage*, at 11, available at http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/documents/publication/wcms_575479.pdf.
- 89 International Labour Organization (ILO) and Walk Free Foundation (2017), *Global Estimates of Modern Slavery: Forced Labour and Forced Marriage*, at 11, available at http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@dgreports/@dcomm/documents/publication/wcms_575479.pdf.
- 90 Salience is a relative concept – those human rights that are “salient” stand out for being at risk of the most severe potential negative impact in connection with the company’s activities and business relationships. Salience reflects the expectation in the UN Guiding Principles that where companies need to prioritize human rights impacts for action, then – in the absence of legal guidance – they “should begin with those human rights impacts that would be most severe...Severity is not an absolute concept in this context, but is relative to the other human rights impacts the business enterprise has identified.” See United Nations (June 16, 2011), *UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, Commentary to Principle 24*, available at http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/GuidingPrinciplesBusinessHR_EN.pdf.
- For more on “salient” human rights risks or issues, see UN Guiding Principles Reporting Framework (n.d.) “Salient Human Rights Issues,” available at <https://www.ungpreporting.org/resources/salient-human-rights-issues/> (last accessed May 15, 2018).
- 91 *Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages*, Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/health/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 92 *Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all*, Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/education/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 93 *Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls*, Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/gender-equality/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 94 *Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all*, Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/economic-growth/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 95 *Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries*, Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/inequality/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 96 *Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels*, Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/peace-justice/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 97 See for example, Verité (2014), *Forced Labor in the Production of Electronic Goods in Malaysia: A Comprehensive Study of Scope and Characteristics*, available at <http://www.verite.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/VeriteForcedLaborMalaysianElectronics2014.pdf>.
- 98 Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (Apr. 2017), *Best Practice Guidance on Ethical Recruitment of Migrant Workers*, at 22, available at <http://www.iccr.org/sites/default/files/iccrsbestpracticeguidanceethicalrecruitment05.09.17final.pdf>.
- 99 Verité (n.d.), “Going Above and Beyond: Migrant Worker Employment Standards,” available at <https://www.verite.org/going-beyond-migrant-worker-employment-standards/> (last accessed Jan. 19, 2018).
- 100 Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (Apr. 2017), *Best Practice Guidance on Ethical Recruitment of Migrant Workers*, at 21, available at <http://www.iccr.org/sites/default/files/iccrsbestpracticeguidanceethicalrecruitment05.09.17final.pdf>.
- 101 Interview with Shift (Jan. 10, 2018).

- 102 Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (Apr. 2017), *Best Practice Guidance on Ethical Recruitment of Migrant Workers*, at 22, available at http://www.iccr.org/sites/default/files/iccrsbestpracticeguidanceethicalrecruitment05.09.17_final.pdf.
- 103 Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (Apr. 2017), *Best Practice Guidance on Ethical Recruitment of Migrant Workers*, at 22, available at http://www.iccr.org/sites/default/files/iccrsbestpracticeguidanceethicalrecruitment05.09.17_final.pdf.
- 104 Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (Apr. 2017), *Best Practice Guidance on Ethical Recruitment of Migrant Workers*, at 22, available at http://www.iccr.org/sites/default/files/iccrsbestpracticeguidanceethicalrecruitment05.09.17_final.pdf.
- 105 Leadership Group for Responsible Recruitment (n.d.), "About the Leadership Group," available at <https://www.ihrb.org/employerpays/leadership-group-for-responsible-recruitment> (last accessed March 5, 2018).
- 106 Interview with Shift (March 8, 2018).
- 107 Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (Apr. 2017), *Best Practice Guidance on Ethical Recruitment of Migrant Workers*, at 23, available at http://www.iccr.org/sites/default/files/iccrsbestpracticeguidanceethicalrecruitment05.09.17_final.pdf.
- 108 Interview with Shift (March 8, 2018).
- 109 Solidaridad and Fair Labor Association (2012), *Understanding the Characteristics of the Sumangali Scheme in Tamil Nadu Textile & Garment Industry and Supply Chain Linkages*, at 2, available at http://www.fairlabor.org/sites/default/files/understanding_sumangali_tamil_nadu_0.pdf.
- 110 Solidaridad and Fair Labor Association (2012), *Understanding the Characteristics of the Sumangali Scheme in Tamil Nadu Textile & Garment Industry and Supply Chain Linkages*, at 3, available at http://www.fairlabor.org/sites/default/files/understanding_sumangali_tamil_nadu_0.pdf.
- 111 See generally Solidaridad and Fair Labor Association (2012), *Understanding the Characteristics of the Sumangali Scheme in Tamil Nadu Textile & Garment Industry and Supply Chain Linkages*, available at http://www.fairlabor.org/sites/default/files/understanding_sumangali_tamil_nadu_0.pdf.
- 112 See for example, C&A (n.d.), *Sumangali in India: Illegal and Unacceptable*, available at http://www.c-and-a.com/uk/en/corporate/fileadmin/mediathek/uk-uk/Pressreleases/CSR_Site/Sumangali_in_India_illegal_and_unacceptable.pdf; Solidaridad and Fair Labor Association (2012), *Understanding the Characteristics of the Sumangali Scheme in Tamil Nadu Textile & Garment Industry and Supply Chain Linkages*, at 2, available at http://www.fairlabor.org/sites/default/files/understanding_sumangali_tamil_nadu_0.pdf.
- 113 Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (Apr. 2017), *Best Practice Guidance on Ethical Recruitment of Migrant Workers*, at 34, available at http://www.iccr.org/sites/default/files/iccrsbestpracticeguidanceethicalrecruitment05.09.17_final.pdf.
- 114 Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (Apr. 2017), *Best Practice Guidance on Ethical Recruitment of Migrant Workers*, at 34–35, available at http://www.iccr.org/sites/default/files/iccrsbestpracticeguidanceethicalrecruitment05.09.17_final.pdf.
- 115 Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (Apr. 2017), *Best Practice Guidance on Ethical Recruitment of Migrant Workers*, at 34–35, available at http://www.iccr.org/sites/default/files/iccrsbestpracticeguidanceethicalrecruitment05.09.17_final.pdf.
- 116 Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (Apr. 2017), *Best Practice Guidance on Ethical Recruitment of Migrant Workers*, at 34–35, available at http://www.iccr.org/sites/default/files/iccrsbestpracticeguidanceethicalrecruitment05.09.17_final.pdf.
- 117 Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (Apr. 2017), *Best Practice Guidance on Ethical Recruitment of Migrant Workers*, at 34–35, available at http://www.iccr.org/sites/default/files/iccrsbestpracticeguidanceethicalrecruitment05.09.17_final.pdf.

- 118 Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility (Apr. 2017), *Best Practice Guidance on Ethical Recruitment of Migrant Workers*, at 34-35, available at http://www.iccr.org/sites/default/files/iccrsbestpracticeguidanceethicalrecruitment05.09.17_final.pdf.
- 119 Hodal, Kate, Chris Kelly and Felicity Lawrence (June 10, 2014), "Revealed: Asian Slave Labour Producing Prawns for Supermarkets in US, UK," *The Guardian*, available at <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2014/jun/10/supermarket-prawns-thailand-produced-slave-labour>.
- 120 Hodal, Kate, Chris Kelly and Felicity Lawrence (June 10, 2014), "Revealed: Asian Slave Labour Producing Prawns for Supermarkets in US, UK," *The Guardian*, available at <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2014/jun/10/supermarket-prawns-thailand-produced-slave-labour>.
- 121 Seafood Task Force (n.d.), "Story So Far," available at <http://www.seafoodtaskforce.global/about/story-so-far/> (last accessed Jan. 19, 2018).
- 122 Seafood Task Force (n.d.), "Current Members," available at <http://www.seafoodtaskforce.global/about/current-members/> (last accessed Jan. 19, 2018).
- 123 Seafood Task Force (n.d.), "Current Members," available at <http://www.seafoodtaskforce.global/about/current-members/> (last accessed Jan. 19, 2018).
- 124 Interview with Shift (Dec. 1, 2017).
- 125 Seafood Task Force (n.d.), "FAQs," available at <http://www.seafoodtaskforce.global/faqs/> (last accessed Jan. 19, 2018).
- 126 Seafood Task Force (Nov. 2017), *Fueling the Task Force Engine & Building Foundations for Longer Term Success: Progress Report Following Membership Review and Planning Meeting in Bangkok*, at 8-9, available at <http://www.seafoodtaskforce.global/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Seafood-Task-Force-Multi-Stakeholder-Report-Nov-2017.pdf>.
- 127 Seafood Task Force, *Fueling the Task Force Engine & Building Foundations for Longer Term Success: Progress Report Following Membership Review and Planning Meeting in Bangkok* (Nov. 2017) at 8-9, available at <http://www.seafoodtaskforce.global/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Seafood-Task-Force-Multi-Stakeholder-Report-Nov-2017.pdf>.
- 128 Interview with Shift (Jan. 10, 2018).
- 129 For powerful testimonials on the reality of forced labor in Southeast Asia, see Issara Institute (n.d.), "Freedom of Choice: Empowering Workers & Victims of Trafficking," available at <https://www.issarainstitute.org/empowerment> (last accessed Feb. 22, 2018).
- 130 See Issara Institute (n.d.), *Inclusive Labour Monitoring (ILM): Inclusive Labour Monitoring vs. Audits*, available at https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/5bf36e_6cde7b29b860454f9933fe4c1820374e.pdf.
- 131 Issara Institute (n.d.), "Our Story," available at https://www.issarainstitute.org/about_us (last accessed Feb. 22, 2018); Issara Institute (n.d.), "Understanding Our Impact," available at <https://www.issarainstitute.org/our-impact> (last accessed Feb. 22, 2018).
- 132 Issara Institute (n.d.), "Our Story," available at https://www.issarainstitute.org/about_us (last accessed Feb. 22, 2018); Issara Institute (n.d.), "Issara's Strategic Partners Program," available at <https://www.issarainstitute.org/strategic-business-partnerships> (last accessed Feb. 22, 2018).
- 133 Issara Institute (n.d.), "Issara's Strategic Partners Program," available at <https://www.issarainstitute.org/strategic-business-partnerships> (last accessed Feb. 22, 2018).
- 134 Issara Institute (n.d.), "Inclusive Labor Monitoring," available at <https://www.issarainstitute.org/inclusive-labour-monitoring> (last accessed Feb. 22, 2018).
- 135 Issara Institute (n.d.), "Inclusive Labor Monitoring," available at <https://www.issarainstitute.org/inclusive-labour-monitoring> (last accessed Feb. 22, 2018).
- 136 Issara Institute (n.d.), "Understanding Our Impact," available at <https://www.issarainstitute.org/our-impact> (last accessed Feb. 22, 2018).
- 137 Interview with Shift (March 7, 2018).
- 138 Issara Institute (n.d.), "Issara Labs: Data Analytics & Technology | Empowered Worker Voice," available at <https://www.issarainstitute.org/issara-labs> (last accessed Feb. 22, 2018).
- 139 Issara Institute (n.d.), "Our

- Approach," available at <https://www.issarainstitute.org/our-approach> (last accessed Feb. 22, 2018).
- 140 Issara Institute (n.d.), "Understanding Our Impact," available at <https://www.issarainstitute.org/our-impact> (last accessed Feb. 22, 2018); Issara Institute (n.d.), "Issara Labs: Data Analytics & Technology | Empowered Worker Voice," available at <https://www.issarainstitute.org/issara-labs> (last accessed Feb. 22, 2018).
- 141 Interview with Shift (March 7, 2018).
- 142 Issara Institute (n.d.), "Issara's Strategic Partners Program," available at <https://www.issarainstitute.org/strategic-business-partnerships> (last accessed Feb. 22, 2018).
- 143 Interview with Shift (Feb. 6, 2018).
- 144 Issara Institute (n.d.), "Our Approach," available at <https://www.issarainstitute.org/our-approach> (last accessed Feb. 22, 2018); Issara Institute (n.d.), "Freedom of Choice: Empowering Workers & Victims of Trafficking," available at <https://www.issarainstitute.org/empowerment> (last accessed Feb. 22, 2018).
- 145 Issara Institute (n.d.), "Understanding Our Impact," available at <https://www.issarainstitute.org/our-impact> (last accessed Feb. 22, 2018).
- 146 Issara Institute (n.d.), "Issara's Strategic Partners Program," available at <https://www.issarainstitute.org/strategic-business-partnerships> (last accessed Feb. 22, 2018).
- 147 Issara Institute (n.d.), "Issara's Strategic Partners Program," available at <https://www.issarainstitute.org/strategic-business-partnerships> (last accessed Feb. 22, 2018).
- 148 UN Sustainable Development Goals (n.d.), *Gender Equality: Why It Matters*, at 2, available at http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/5_Why-it-Matters-GenderEquality_2p.pdf.
- 149 UN Sustainable Development Goals (n.d.), *Gender Equality: Why It Matters*, at 1, available at http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/5_Why-it-Matters-GenderEquality_2p.pdf.
- 150 UN Women (n.d.), "Concepts and Definitions," available at <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/conceptsanddefinitions.htm> (last accessed Apr. 23, 2018).
- 151 UN Women (n.d.), "Concepts and Definitions," available at <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/conceptsanddefinitions.htm> (last accessed Apr. 23, 2018).
- 152 UN Sustainable Development Goals (n.d.), *Gender Equality: Why It Matters*, at 2, available at http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/5_Why-it-Matters-GenderEquality_2p.pdf.
- 153 See for example, Hawken, Paul (n.d.), "Drawdown: Women and Girls: Educating Girls," available at <http://www.drawdown.org/solutions/women-and-girls/educating-girls> (last accessed Apr. 23, 2018).
- 154 UN Sustainable Development Goals (n.d.), *Gender Equality: Why It Matters*, at 2, available at http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/5_Why-it-Matters-GenderEquality_2p.pdf.
- 155 UN Women (n.d.), "Concepts and Definitions," available at <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/osagi/conceptsanddefinitions.htm> (last accessed Apr. 23, 2018).
- 156 *Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere*, Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/poverty/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 157 *Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture*, Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/hunger/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 158 *Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages*, Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/health/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 159 *Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all*, Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/education/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 160 *Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls*, Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/gender-equality/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).

- 161 *Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all*, Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/water-and-sanitation/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 162 *Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all*, Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/economic-growth/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 163 *Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries*, Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/inequality/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 164 *Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable*, Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/cities/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 165 *Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*, Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/climate-change-2/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 166 *Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels*, Sustainable Development Goals, available at [sustainabledevelopment/peace-justice/](https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/peace-justice/) (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 167 Inditex (n.d.), *Annual Report 2016*, at 71, available at <https://www.inditex.com/documents/10279/319575/Inditex+Annual+Report+2016/6f8a6f55-ed5b-41f4-b043-6c104a305035>.
- 168 Inditex (n.d.), *Annual Report 2016*, at 72, available at <https://www.inditex.com/documents/10279/319575/Inditex+Annual+Report+2016/6f8a6f55-ed5b-41f4-b043-6c104a305035>.
- 169 Inditex (n.d.), *Annual Report 2016*, at 72, available at <https://www.inditex.com/documents/10279/319575/Inditex+Annual+Report+2016/6f8a6f55-ed5b-41f4-b043-6c104a305035>.
- 170 Inditex (n.d.), *Annual Report 2016*, at 71, available at <https://www.inditex.com/documents/10279/319575/Inditex+Annual+Report+2016/6f8a6f55-ed5b-41f4-b043-6c104a305035>.
- 171 Inditex (n.d.), "Women's Empowerment," available at <https://www.inditex.com/our-commitment-to-people/our-suppliers/workers-at-the-center/womens-empowerment> (last accessed Apr. 23, 2018).
- 172 Inditex (n.d.), *Annual Report 2016*, at 72, available at <https://www.inditex.com/documents/10279/319575/Inditex+Annual+Report+2016/6f8a6f55-ed5b-41f4-b043-6c104a305035>.
- 173 Inditex (n.d.), *Annual Report 2016*, at 72, available at <https://www.inditex.com/documents/10279/319575/Inditex+Annual+Report+2016/6f8a6f55-ed5b-41f4-b043-6c104a305035>.
- 174 Inditex (n.d.), *Annual Report 2016*, at 72, available at <https://www.inditex.com/documents/10279/319575/Inditex+Annual+Report+2016/6f8a6f55-ed5b-41f4-b043-6c104a305035>.
- 175 Interview with Shift (Apr. 13, 2018).
- 176 Interview with Shift (Apr. 13, 2018).
- 177 Interview with Shift (March 26, 2018).
- 178 Inditex (n.d.), *Annual Report 2016*, at 72, available at <https://www.inditex.com/documents/10279/319575/Inditex+Annual+Report+2016/6f8a6f55-ed5b-41f4-b043-6c104a305035>.
- 179 Inditex (n.d.), *Annual Report 2016*, at 71, available at <https://www.inditex.com/documents/10279/319575/Inditex+Annual+Report+2016/6f8a6f55-ed5b-41f4-b043-6c104a305035>.
- 180 Interview with Shift (March 26, 2018).
- 181 Thérout-Séguin (2014), Julie, *Social Protection, Building Dignity! Improving working conditions of women workers in the berry sector of Morocco*, at 7-8, Oxfam, available at <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/social-protection-building-dignity-improving-working-conditions-of-women-worker-560924>.
- 182 Jones, Sian (Aug. 31, 2016), "Morocco's Strawberry Pickers and Women's Economic Empowerment," Oxfam Policy & Practice, available at <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/blog/2016/08/her-series-moroccos-strawberry-pickers-and-womens-economic-empowerment> (last accessed Apr. 28, 2018).

- 183 Jones, Sian (Aug. 31, 2016), "Morocco's Strawberry Pickers and Women's Economic Empowerment," Oxfam Policy & Practice, available at <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/blog/2016/08/her-series-moroccos-strawberry-pickers-and-womens-economic-empowerment> (last accessed Apr. 28, 2018).
- 184 Jones, Sian (Aug. 31, 2016), "Morocco's Strawberry Pickers and Women's Economic Empowerment," Oxfam Policy & Practice, available at <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/blog/2016/08/her-series-moroccos-strawberry-pickers-and-womens-economic-empowerment> (last accessed Apr. 28, 2018).
- 185 Thérout-Séguin (2014), Julie, *Social Protection, Building Dignity! Improving working conditions of women workers in the berry sector of Morocco*, at 15-16, Oxfam, available at <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/social-protection-building-dignity-improving-working-conditions-of-women-worker-560924>.
- 186 Thérout-Séguin (2014), Julie, *Social Protection, Building Dignity! Improving working conditions of women workers in the berry sector of Morocco*, at 16, Oxfam, available at <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/social-protection-building-dignity-improving-working-conditions-of-women-worker-560924>.
- 187 Interview with Shift (Apr. 19, 2018).
- 188 Rigal, Alessa (Dec. 8, 2016), "Strawberry Fair? Safeguarding Women Workers on Moroccan Farms," Ethical Trading Initiative, available at <https://www.ethicaltrade.org/blog/strawberry-fair-safeguarding-women-workers-moroccan-farms> (last accessed Apr. 28, 2018).
- 189 Cognitive Edge (n.d.), "SenseMaker," available at <http://cognitive-edge.com/sensemaker/> (last accessed Apr. 28, 2018).
- 190 Benerji, Sabita (March 7, 2017), "International Women's Day: What Moroccan Women Workers Really, Really Want... And Feel," Ethical Trading Initiative, available at <https://www.ethicaltrade.org/blog/international-womens-day-what-moroccan-women-workers-really-really-wantand-feel>.
- 191 Thérout-Séguin (2014), Julie, *Social Protection, Building Dignity! Improving working conditions of women workers in the berry sector of Morocco*, at 14-16, Oxfam, available at <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/social-protection-building-dignity-improving-working-conditions-of-women-worker-560924>.
- 192 Thérout-Séguin (2014), Julie, *Social Protection, Building Dignity! Improving working conditions of women workers in the berry sector of Morocco*, at 9, Oxfam, available at <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/social-protection-building-dignity-improving-working-conditions-of-women-worker-560924>.
- 193 Thérout-Séguin (2014), Julie, *Social Protection, Building Dignity! Improving working conditions of women workers in the berry sector of Morocco*, at 14, Oxfam, available at <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/social-protection-building-dignity-improving-working-conditions-of-women-worker-560924>.
- 194 Thérout-Séguin (2014), Julie, *Social Protection, Building Dignity! Improving working conditions of women workers in the berry sector of Morocco*, at 19, Oxfam, available at <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/social-protection-building-dignity-improving-working-conditions-of-women-worker-560924>.
- 195 Thérout-Séguin (2014), Julie, *Social Protection, Building Dignity! Improving working conditions of women workers in the berry sector of Morocco*, at 20, Oxfam, available at <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/social-protection-building-dignity-improving-working-conditions-of-women-worker-560924>.
- 196 Thérout-Séguin (2014), Julie, *Social Protection, Building Dignity! Improving working conditions of women workers in the berry sector of Morocco*, at 20, Oxfam, available at <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/social-protection-building-dignity-improving-working-conditions-of-women-worker-560924>.
- 197 Thérout-Séguin (2014), Julie, *Social Protection, Building Dignity! Improving working conditions of women workers in the berry sector of Morocco*, at 20, Oxfam, available at <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/social-protection-building-dignity-improving-working-conditions-of-women-worker-560924>.

- 198 Hamilton, Sloane (2014), *Case Study: Women Strawberry Workers in Morocco: Accessing Rights to Secure and Decent Work*, at 1, Oxfam, available at <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/women-strawberry-workers-in-morocco-accessing-rights-to-secure-and-decent-work-334766>.
- 199 Hamilton, Sloane (2014), *Case Study: Women Strawberry Workers in Morocco: Accessing Rights to Secure and Decent Work*, at 1, Oxfam, available at <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/women-strawberry-workers-in-morocco-accessing-rights-to-secure-and-decent-work-334766>.
- 200 Thérour-Séguin (2014), Julie, *Social Protection, Building Dignity! Improving working conditions of women workers in the berry sector of Morocco*, at 14, Oxfam, available at <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/social-protection-building-dignity-improving-working-conditions-of-women-worker-560924>.
- 201 Thérour-Séguin (2014), Julie, *Social Protection, Building Dignity! Improving working conditions of women workers in the berry sector of Morocco*, at 23, Oxfam, available at <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/social-protection-building-dignity-improving-working-conditions-of-women-worker-560924>.
- 202 Thérour-Séguin (2014), Julie, *Social Protection, Building Dignity! Improving working conditions of women workers in the berry sector of Morocco*, at 23, Oxfam, available at <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/social-protection-building-dignity-improving-working-conditions-of-women-worker-560924>.
- 203 Thérour-Séguin (2014), Julie, *Social Protection, Building Dignity! Improving working conditions of women workers in the berry sector of Morocco*, at 13-14, Oxfam, available at <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/social-protection-building-dignity-improving-working-conditions-of-women-worker-560924>.
- 204 Thérour-Séguin (2014), Julie, *Social Protection, Building Dignity! Improving working conditions of women workers in the berry sector of Morocco*, at 15, Oxfam, available at <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/social-protection-building-dignity-improving-working-conditions-of-women-worker-560924>.
- 205 Thérour-Séguin (2014), Julie, *Social Protection, Building Dignity! Improving working conditions of women workers in the berry sector of Morocco*, at 17, Oxfam, available at <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org.uk/publications/social-protection-building-dignity-improving-working-conditions-of-women-worker-560924>.
- 206 Rigal, Alessa (Dec. 8, 2016), "Strawberry Fair? Safeguarding Women Workers on Moroccan Farms," Ethical Trading Initiative, available at <https://www.ethicaltrade.org/blog/strawberry-fair-safeguarding-women-workers-moroccan-farms> (last accessed Apr. 28, 2018).
- 207 Fair Food Standards Council (2018), *Fair Food 2017 Annual Report*, at 10, available at <http://www.fairfoodprogram.org/cms/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Fair-Food-Program-2017-Annual-Report-For-Print-4-17-18.pdf>.
- 208 PBS Frontline (n.d.), "Rape in the Fields," available at <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/frontline/film/rape-in-the-fields/> (last accessed Apr. 28, 2018).
- 209 MacArthur Foundation (n.d.), "MacArthur Fellows Program: Greg Asbed," available at <https://www.macfound.org/fellows/981/> (last accessed Apr. 28, 2018).
- 210 PBS Frontline (n.d.), "Rape in the Fields," available at <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/frontline/film/rape-in-the-fields/> (last accessed Apr. 28, 2018); WSR Network (2018), "Now the Fear is Gone": Advancing Gender Justice Through Worker-driven Social Responsibility, available at <https://wsr-network.org/resource/now-the-fear-is-gone/>.
- 211 WSR Network (2018), "Now the Fear is Gone": Advancing Gender Justice Through Worker-driven Social Responsibility, at 4, available at <https://wsr-network.org/resource/now-the-fear-is-gone/>.
- 212 Coalition of Immokalee Workers (CIW) (n.d.), "About CIW," available at <http://ciw-online.org/about/> (last accessed Apr. 28, 2018).
- 213 Fair Food Standards Council (n.d.), "The Fair Food Program," available at <http://www.fairfoodprogram.org> (last accessed Apr. 28, 2018).
- 214 Fair Food Standards Council (n.d.), "The Fair Food Program," available at <http://www.fairfoodprogram.org> (last accessed Apr. 28, 2018).

- 215 Interview with Shift (Dec. 11, 2017).
- 216 Fair Food Standards Council (n.d.), "Partners," available at <http://www.fairfoodprogram.org/partners/> (last accessed Apr. 28, 2018).
- 217 Fair Food Standards Council (2018), *Fair Food 2017 Annual Report*, at 13, available at <http://www.fairfoodprogram.org/cms/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Fair-Food-Program-2017-Annual-Report-For-Print-4-17-18.pdf>.
- 218 Fair Food Standards Council (n.d.), "Partners," available at <http://www.fairfoodprogram.org/partners/> (last accessed Apr. 28, 2018).
- 219 Fair Food Standards Council (2018), *Fair Food 2017 Annual Report*, at 26, available at <http://www.fairfoodprogram.org/cms/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Fair-Food-Program-2017-Annual-Report-For-Print-4-17-18.pdf>.
- 220 Fair Food Standards Council (2018), *Fair Food 2017 Annual Report*, at 10, available at <http://www.fairfoodprogram.org/cms/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Fair-Food-Program-2017-Annual-Report-For-Print-4-17-18.pdf>.
- 221 Fair Food Standards Council (n.d.), "About the Fair Food Program: Fair Food Premium," available at <http://www.fairfoodprogram.org/about-the-fair-food-program/> (last accessed Apr. 28, 2018).
- 222 Fair Food Standards Council (2018), *Fair Food 2017 Annual Report*, at 10, available at <http://www.fairfoodprogram.org/cms/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Fair-Food-Program-2017-Annual-Report-For-Print-4-17-18.pdf>.
- 223 Fair Food Standards Council (2018), *Fair Food 2017 Annual Report*, at 10, available at <http://www.fairfoodprogram.org/cms/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Fair-Food-Program-2017-Annual-Report-For-Print-4-17-18.pdf>.
- 224 MacArthur Foundation (n.d.), "MacArthur Fellows Program: Greg Asbed," available at <https://www.macfound.org/fellows/981/> (last accessed Apr. 28, 2018).
- 225 Fair Food Standards Council (2018), *Fair Food 2017 Annual Report*, at 10, available at <http://www.fairfoodprogram.org/cms/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Fair-Food-Program-2017-Annual-Report-For-Print-4-17-18.pdf>.
- 226 Fair Food Standards Council (2018), *Fair Food 2017 Annual Report*, at 10, available at <http://www.fairfoodprogram.org/cms/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Fair-Food-Program-2017-Annual-Report-For-Print-4-17-18.pdf>.
- 227 PBS Frontline (n.d.), "Rape in the Fields," available at <https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/frontline/film/rape-in-the-fields/> (last accessed Apr. 28, 2018).
- 228 Fair Food Standards Council (2018), *Fair Food 2017 Annual Report*, at 10, available at <http://www.fairfoodprogram.org/cms/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Fair-Food-Program-2017-Annual-Report-For-Print-4-17-18.pdf>.
- 229 Interview with Shift (Jan. 11, 2018).
- 230 Fair Food Standards Council (2018), *Fair Food 2017 Annual Report*, at 10, available at <http://www.fairfoodprogram.org/cms/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Fair-Food-Program-2017-Annual-Report-For-Print-4-17-18.pdf>.
- 231 Fair Food Standards Council (2018), *Fair Food 2017 Annual Report*, at 20, available at <http://www.fairfoodprogram.org/cms/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Fair-Food-Program-2017-Annual-Report-For-Print-4-17-18.pdf>.
- 232 Fair Food Standards Council (2018), *Fair Food 2017 Annual Report*, at 21, available at <http://www.fairfoodprogram.org/cms/wp-content/uploads/2018/04/Fair-Food-Program-2017-Annual-Report-For-Print-4-17-18.pdf>.
- 233 UN Sustainable Development Goals (n.d.), *Life on Land: Why It Matters*, at 1, available at https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/15_Why-it-Matters_Goal15_Life-on-Land_3p.pdf.
- 234 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) (2015), *Land and Human Rights: Standards and Applications*, at 1, available at http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Land_HR-StandardsApplications.pdf.
- 235 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) (2015), *Land and Human Rights: Standards and Applications*, at 1, available at http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Land_HR-StandardsApplications.pdf.
- 236 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) (2015), *Land and Human Rights: Standards and Applications*, at 6, available at http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Land_HR-StandardsApplications.pdf.

- 237 **Goal 15:** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss, Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/biodiversity/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 238 Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) (n.d.), "Land and Human Rights," available at <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/LandAndHR/Pages/LandandHumanRightsIndex.aspx> (last accessed May 15, 2018).
- 239 Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) (n.d.), "Land and Human Rights," available at <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/LandAndHR/Pages/LandandHumanRightsIndex.aspx> (last accessed May 15, 2018).
- 240 See UN General Assembly (March 2008), UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, A/RES/61/295, available at www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/DRIPS_en.pdf.
- 241 See UN General Assembly (March 2008), UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, A/RES/61/295, available at www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/DRIPS_en.pdf; International Finance Corporation (2012), *Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability*, available at https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/115482804a0255db96fbfd1a5d13d27/PS_English_2012_Full-Documents.pdf?MOD=AJPERES.
- 242 **Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere**, Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/poverty/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 243 **Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**, Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/hunger/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 244 **Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages**, Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/health/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 245 **Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**, Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/gender-equality/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 246 **Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**, Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/water-and-sanitation/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 247 **Goal 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**, Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/economic-growth/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 248 **Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries**, Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/inequality/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 249 **Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**, Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/cities/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 250 **Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**, Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-consumption-production/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 251 **Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**, Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/climate-change-2/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 252 **Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**, Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/oceans/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 253 **Goal 15:** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss, Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/biodiversity/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).

- 254 *Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels*, Sustainable Development Goals, available at <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/peace-justice/> (last accessed May 18, 2018).
- 255 Statistics Canada (n.d.), "Provincial/Territorial Distribution," available at <https://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/89-645-x/2010001/territorial-territoire-eng.htm> (last accessed May 30, 2018).
- 256 Yellowknife Historical Society (n.d.), "Yellowknife's Rich History," available at <https://www.yellowknifehistory.com/yellowknifes-rich-history> (last accessed May 30, 2018).
- 257 Interview with Shift (May 10, 2018).
- 258 See UN General Assembly (March 2008), UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, A/RES/61/295, available at www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/DRIPS_en.pdf.
- 259 Independent Environmental Monitoring Agency (n.d.), Public Watchdog of Ekati Diamond Mine.
- 260 Environmental Monitoring Advisory Board (n.d.), available at <https://www.emab.ca> (last accessed May 30, 2018).
- 261 Snap Lake Environmental Monitoring Agency (n.d.), available at <https://www.slema.ca> (last accessed May 30, 2018).
- 262 Interview with Shift (Apr. 17, 2018).
- 263 Snap Lake Environmental Monitoring Agency (n.d.), "Agency Responsibilities," available at <https://www.slema.ca/agency-responsibilities/> (last accessed May 30, 2018).
- 264 Interview with Shift (Apr. 17, 2018).
- 265 Snap Lake Environmental Monitoring Agency (n.d.), "Introduction," available at <https://www.slema.ca> (last accessed May 30, 2018).
- 266 Snap Lake Environmental Monitoring Agency (n.d.), "Science Panel," available at <https://www.slema.ca/science-panel/> (last accessed May 30, 2018).
- 267 Snap Lake Environmental Monitoring Agency (n.d.), "TK Panel," available at <https://www.slema.ca/tk-panel/> (last accessed May 30, 2018).
- 268 Interview with Shift (May 10, 2018).
- 269 Interview with Shift (Apr. 17, 2018).
- 270 WWF (n.d.), "Which Everyday Products Contain Palm Oil?," available at <https://www.worldwildlife.org/pages/which-everyday-products-contain-palm-oil> (last accessed May 23, 2018).
- 271 Gro (Dec. 8, 2016), "Palm Oil: Growth in Southeast Asia Comes at a High Price Tag," available at <https://gro-intelligence.com/insights/palm-oil-production-and-demand> (last accessed May 29, 2018).
- 272 RAN.org (n.d.), "Palm Oil Fact Sheet," available at https://www.ran.org/palm_oil_fact_sheet (last accessed May 29, 2018).
- 273 RSPO: Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (n.d.), "Sustainable Palm Oil," available at <https://www.rspo.org/about/sustainable-palm-oil> (last accessed May 29, 2018).
- 274 Gro (Dec. 8, 2016), "Palm Oil: Growth in Southeast Asia Comes at a High Price Tag," available at <https://gro-intelligence.com/insights/palm-oil-production-and-demand> (last accessed May 29, 2018).
- 275 See, for example, Greenpeace (2013), *Certifying Destruction: Why Consumer Companies Need to Go Beyond the RSPO to Stop Forest Destruction*, available at <https://www.greenpeace.org/archive-international/global/international/publications/forests/2013/Indonesia/RSPO-Certifying-Destruction.pdf>.
- 276 See for example, Tomasz Johnson (June 11, 2015), "Palm Oil Companies Exploit Indonesia's People – And Its Corrupt Political Machine," *The Guardian*, available at <https://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/2015/jun/11/palm-oil-industry-indonesia-corruption-communities-forests> (last accessed May 29, 2018).
- 277 See for example, Oxfam (2016), *FAIR Company-Community Partnerships: Summary Co-Creation Day and Way Forward*, at 2, available at https://www.oxfamnovib.nl/Redactie/Downloads/English/Oxfam%20FAIR%20Company%20Community%20Partnerships%20Report_dig.pdf.
- 278 See for example, Skinner, E. Benjamin (July 20, 2013), "Indonesia's Palm Oil Industry Rife with Human Rights Abuses," *Bloomberg*, available at <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2013-07-18/indonesias-palm-oil-industry-rife-with-human-rights-abuses> (last accessed May 29, 2018); Amnesty

- International (2016), "Palm Oil: Global Brands Profiting from Child and Forced Labour," available at <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2016/11/palm-oil-global-brands-profiting-from-child-and-forced-labour/>.
- 279 RSPO (n.d.), "About Us," available at <https://www.rspo.org/about> (last accessed May 29, 2018).
- 280 RSPO (n.d.), "About Us," available at <https://www.rspo.org/about> (last accessed May 29, 2018).
- 281 In fact, CPSO-certified palm oil accounts for less than 20% of global palm oil production. See Gro (Dec. 8, 2016), "Palm Oil: Growth in Southeast Asia Comes at a High Price Tag," available at <https://gro-intelligence.com/insights/palm-oil-production-and-demand> (last accessed May 29, 2018).
- 282 "In the two countries responsible for over 80% of world oil palm production, Indonesia and Malaysia, smallholders account for 35-40% of the total area of planted oil palm and as much as 33% of the output. Elsewhere, as in West African countries that produce mainly for domestic and regional markets, smallholders produce up to 90% of the annual harvest." Vermeulen, Sonya and Nathalie Goad (2006), *Towards Better Practice in Smallholder Palm Oil Production*, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED), available at http://www.fao.org/uploads/media/06_IIED_-_Towards_better_practice_in_smallholder_palm_oil_production_01.pdf. Yet, as of 2017, less than 1% of independent smallholder farms were certified as sustainable by the RSPO. World Resources Institute (March 30, 2018), "Smallholder Farmers Are Key to Making the Palm Oil Industry Sustainable," available at <http://www.wri.org/blog/2018/03/smallholder-farmers-are-key-making-palm-oil-industry-sustainable> (last accessed May 29, 2018).
- 283 Interview with Shift (May 30, 2018).
- 284 PepsiCo, *Global Human Rights Statement* (2017), available at [http://www.pepsico.com/docs/album/policies-doc/pepsico-global-human-rights-and-salient-issues-statement-\(6-29-17\).pdf?sfvrsn=2](http://www.pepsico.com/docs/album/policies-doc/pepsico-global-human-rights-and-salient-issues-statement-(6-29-17).pdf?sfvrsn=2).
- 285 PepsiCo, *Global Human Rights Statement* (2017), available at [http://www.pepsico.com/docs/album/policies-doc/pepsico-global-human-rights-and-salient-issues-statement-\(6-29-17\).pdf?sfvrsn=2](http://www.pepsico.com/docs/album/policies-doc/pepsico-global-human-rights-and-salient-issues-statement-(6-29-17).pdf?sfvrsn=2).
- 286 Oxfam International (March 18, 2014), "PepsiCo Declares 'Zero Tolerance' for Land Grabs in Supply Chain," available at <https://www.oxfam.org/en/pressroom/pressreleases/2014-03-18/pepsico-declares-zero-tolerance-land-grabs-supply-chain> (last accessed May 29, 2018).
- 287 Christman, Chloe (Feb. 6, 2018), "The Politics of Poverty: Ideas and Analysis from Oxfam America's Policy Experts: PepsiCo is Moving from Policy to Practice," available at <https://politicsofpoverty.oxfamamerica.org/2018/02/pepsico-from-policy-to-practice/> (last accessed May 29, 2018).
- 288 Proforest (2017), *Land Tenure and Other Human Rights Issues in the Oil Palm and Sugarcane Sectors in Mexico*, available at [https://www.pepsico.com/docs/album/policies-doc/mexicolandrightsandhumanrights_03-1-clean-\(2\).pdf](https://www.pepsico.com/docs/album/policies-doc/mexicolandrightsandhumanrights_03-1-clean-(2).pdf); PepsiCo, *PepsiCo Response to Independent Report "Land Tenure and Other Human Rights Issues in the Oil Palm and Sugarcane Sectors in Mexico"* (2018), available at <https://www.pepsico.com/docs/album/policies-doc/pepsico-response-to-mexico-palm-oil-and-cane-sugar-report.pdf>.
- 289 PepsiCo (n.d.), "Palm Oil Sustainability," available at <http://www.pepsico.com/sustainability/palm-oil> (last accessed May 29, 2018).
- 290 Christman, Chloe (Feb. 6, 2018), "The Politics of Poverty: Ideas and Analysis from Oxfam America's Policy Experts: PepsiCo is Moving from Policy to Practice," available at <https://politicsofpoverty.oxfamamerica.org/2018/02/pepsico-from-policy-to-practice/> (last accessed May 29, 2018).
- 291 Oxfam Novib (n.d.), "FAIR Company-Community Partnerships," available at <https://www.oxfamnovib.nl/donors-partners/about-oxfam/projects-and-programs/fair-company-community-partnerships> (last accessed May 29, 2018); see for example, Oxfam (2016), *FAIR Company-Community Partnerships: Summary Co-Creation Day and Way Forward*, at 5, available at https://www.oxfamnovib.nl/Redactie/Downloads/English/Oxfam%20FAIR%20Company%20Community%20Partnerships%20Report_dig.pdf.

- 292 Interview with Shift (May 16, 2018).
- 293 Oxfam Novib (n.d.), "FAIR Company-Community Partnerships," available at <https://www.oxfamnovib.nl/donors-partners/about-oxfam/projects-and-programs/fair-company-community-partnerships> (last accessed May 29, 2018).
- 294 Oxfam International (n.d.), "Fair Company-Community Partnerships in Palm Oil Development," available at <https://www.oxfam.org/en/research/fair-company-community-partnerships-palm-oil-development> (last accessed June 8, 2018).
- 295 Oxfam Novib (n.d.), "FAIR Company-Community Partnerships," available at <https://www.oxfamnovib.nl/donors-partners/about-oxfam/projects-and-programs/fair-company-community-partnerships> (last accessed May 29, 2018);
- 296 Oxfam Novib (n.d.), "FAIR Company-Community Partnerships," available at <https://www.oxfamnovib.nl/donors-partners/about-oxfam/projects-and-programs/fair-company-community-partnerships> (last accessed May 29, 2018);
- 297 Oxfam Novib (n.d.), "FAIR Company-Community Partnerships," available at <https://www.oxfamnovib.nl/donors-partners/about-oxfam/projects-and-programs/fair-company-community-partnerships> (last accessed May 29, 2018);
- 298 Interview with Shift (May 30, 2018).
- 299 See for example, Oxfam (2016), *FAIR Company-Community Partnerships: Summary Co-Creation Day and Way Forward*, at 6-7, available at https://www.oxfamnovib.nl/Redactie/Downloads/English/Oxfam%20FAIR%20Company%20Community%20Partnerships%20Report_dig.pdf.
- 300 Christman, Chloe (Feb. 6, 2018), "The Politics of Poverty: Ideas and Analysis from Oxfam America's Policy Experts: PepsiCo is Moving from Policy to Practice," available at <https://politicsofpoverty.oxfamamerica.org/2018/02/pepsico-from-policy-to-practice/> (last accessed May 29, 2018).
- 301 See for example, Oxfam (2016), *FAIR Company-Community Partnerships: Summary Co-Creation Day and Way Forward*, at 8, available at https://www.oxfamnovib.nl/Redactie/Downloads/English/Oxfam%20FAIR%20Company%20Community%20Partnerships%20Report_dig.pdf.
- 302 See for example, Oxfam (2016), *FAIR Company-Community Partnerships: Summary Co-Creation Day and Way Forward*, at 4, available at https://www.oxfamnovib.nl/Redactie/Downloads/English/Oxfam%20FAIR%20Company%20Community%20Partnerships%20Report_dig.pdf.
- 303 See for example, Oxfam (2016), *FAIR Company-Community Partnerships: Summary Co-Creation Day and Way Forward*, at 8, available at https://www.oxfamnovib.nl/Redactie/Downloads/English/Oxfam%20FAIR%20Company%20Community%20Partnerships%20Report_dig.pdf.
- 304 See for example, Oxfam (2016), *FAIR Company-Community Partnerships: Summary Co-Creation Day and Way Forward*, at 2-3, available at https://www.oxfamnovib.nl/Redactie/Downloads/English/Oxfam%20FAIR%20Company%20Community%20Partnerships%20Report_dig.pdf.
- 305 See for example, Oxfam (2016), *FAIR Company-Community Partnerships: Summary Co-Creation Day and Way Forward*, at 9, available at https://www.oxfamnovib.nl/Redactie/Downloads/English/Oxfam%20FAIR%20Company%20Community%20Partnerships%20Report_dig.pdf.
- 306 Interview with Shift (May 30, 2018).
- 307 Bardouille-Crema, Dost, Ben Miller and Raul Alcazar (2013), *CDA Corporate Engagement Program, Field Visit Report: Operator: Total E&P Bolivia* (TEPBO), at 6-11, available at <http://cdacollaborative.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Total-EP-Bolivia-Field-Visit-Report.pdf>.
- 308 Bardouille-Crema, Dost, Ben Miller and Raul Alcazar (2013), *CDA Corporate Engagement Program, Field Visit Report: Operator: Total E&P Bolivia* (TEPBO), at 11-12, available at <http://cdacollaborative.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Total-EP-Bolivia-Field-Visit-Report.pdf>.
- 309 Total (July 2016), *Human Rights Briefing Paper*, at 24, available at https://www.total.com/sites/default/files/atoms/files/total_human_rights_briefing_paper_july_2016_0.pdf.

310 Total (July 2016), *Human Rights Briefing Paper*, at 27, available at https://www.total.com/sites/default/files/atoms/files/total_human_rigths_briefing_paper_july_2016_0.pdf.

311 Total (July 2016), *Human Rights Briefing Paper*, at 27, available at https://www.total.com/sites/default/files/atoms/files/total_human_rigths_briefing_paper_july_2016_0.pdf.

312 Total (July 2016), *Human Rights Briefing Paper*, at 24, available at https://www.total.com/sites/default/files/atoms/files/total_human_rigths_briefing_paper_july_2016_0.pdf.

313 Total (July 2016), *Human Rights Briefing Paper*, at 16, available at https://www.total.com/sites/default/files/atoms/files/total_human_rigths_briefing_paper_july_2016_0.pdf.

314 Total (July 2016), *Human Rights Briefing Paper*, at 24, available at https://www.total.com/sites/default/files/atoms/files/total_human_rigths_briefing_paper_july_2016_0.pdf.

315 Total (July 2016), *Human Rights Briefing Paper*, at 26, available at https://www.total.com/sites/default/files/atoms/files/total_human_rigths_briefing_paper_july_2016_0.pdf.

316 Interview with Shift (Apr. 13, 2018 and Apr. 24, 2018).

317 Interview with Shift (Apr. 13, 2018 and Apr. 24, 2018).

318 Interview with Shift (Apr. 13, 2018).

319 Interview with Shift (Apr. 13, 2018 and Apr. 24, 2018).

320 Interview with Shift (Apr. 13, 2018 and Apr. 24, 2018).

321 Interview with Shift (Apr. 13, 2018 and Apr. 24, 2018).

322 Interview with Shift (Apr. 24, 2018).



The Human Rights

Opportunity:

15 real-life cases of how business is contributing to the Sustainable Development Goals by putting people first

This compendium is authored by Shift, in collaboration with WBCSD. It offers 15 practical examples of how companies and multi-stakeholder initiatives are aiming to address human rights impacts and, at the same time, are showing great promise in delivering significant contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Through this report, we seek to provide inspiration for how companies can harness innovation, leadership, influence and partnerships to tackle negative impacts in ways that maximize positive outcomes for people, in line with the SDGs.

Contexts vary, and none of these examples would claim to be perfect. But they are all a substantial step in the right direction.

© 2018 Shift Project Ltd.

To explore the contents of this report online, please visit:

<https://www.shiftproject.org/SDGs>

