Evidence-Based CSR: Advocacy & Implementation



Evidence-based Advocacy

Erinch Sahan

Head (acting), Private Sector Team Oxfam GB

> Singapore July 2016



Agenda:

10:00-10:15 Welcome and introduction to advocacy

10:15-10:30 Case-study of Behind the Brands

10:30-10:45 Case-study of Transparency International in Cambodia

10:45-10:55 Introduction to power analysis

10:55-11:15 Group exercise (3 tables)

11:15-11:30 Introduction to advocacy strategies

11:30-11:50 Group exercise (3 table)



11:50-12:10 Report back from each group

12:10-12:25 Plenary discussion on key learnings, new perspectives

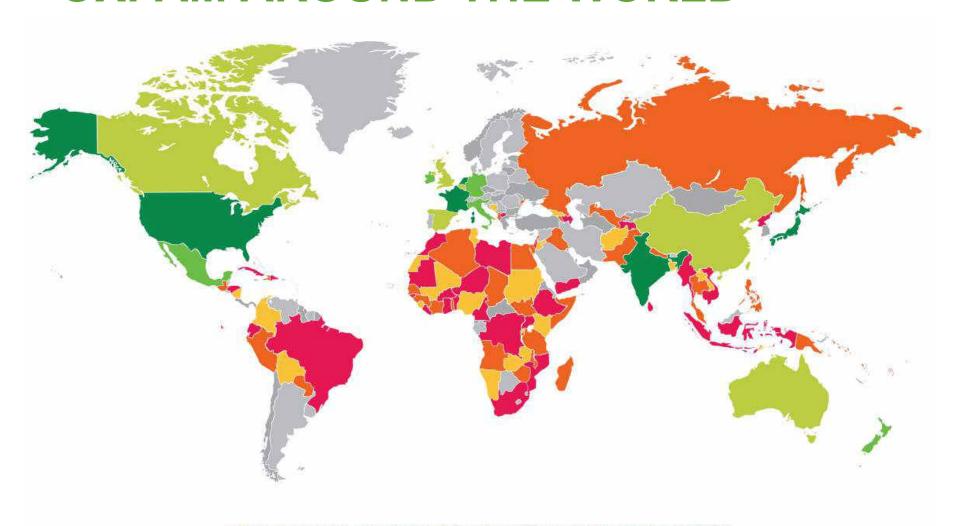
12:25-12:30 Summary and conclusion



1. Welcome and introduction to advocacy



OXFAM AROUND THE WORLD



AROUND THE WORLD, OXFAM MOBILIZES THE POWER OF PEOPLE AGAINST POVERTY

OXFAM HEADQUARTER COUNTRIES

COUNTRIES WHERE WE WORK



Humanitarian assistance in disasters & conflicts

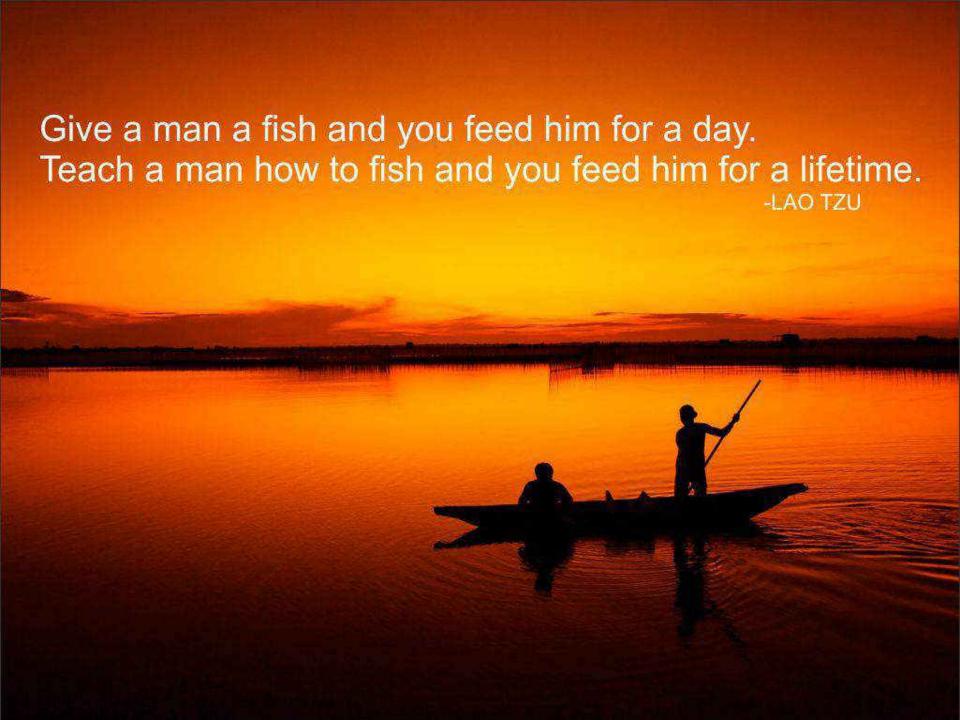
Long-term development programmes





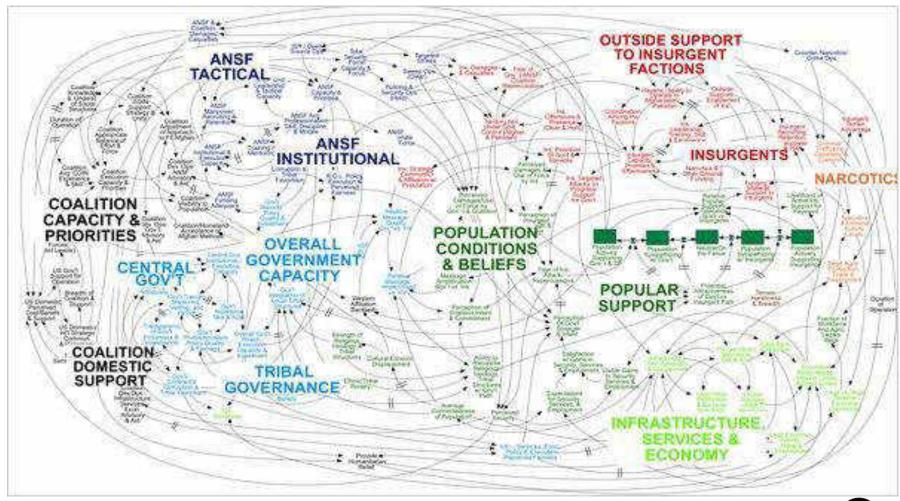
Campaigns & advocacy







Because the world looks like this





What is Advocacy?

Systematic efforts to change **power** relationships, **attitudes**, and **beliefs**, and the formulation and implementation of **official policies**, laws/regulations, budgets, and **company policies** and practices, to promote more *just societies without poverty*.

- ☐ Disseminating evidence and research strategically
- ☐ Leveraging of projects, investments and practices
- ☐ **Lobbying**, and **campaigning** (including coalition building, research, policy development, lobbying, media, digital tools)
- ☐ Mobilisation (of activists, supporters, citizens)
- ☐ Coordinated worldwide communicating and networking
- ☐ Capacity development (of citizens, partners, civil society, duty bearers)
- ☐ Partnerships and alliances

It's about shifting power, not just decisions





MAIN STEPS IN ADVOCACY

1. WHAT IS THE PROBLEM AND SOLUTIONS?

What is the situation we want to change? What is happening? And what are the solutions?

2. WHAT DO WE WANT TO CHANGE?

Is it a law or policy? Is it the implementation of a law or policy? Is it behaviours?

3. WHO WILL BE OUR TARGET?

Who are the people or institutions that have power to change the things we want to change on our issue? Where are they?

4. HOW ARE WE GOING TO DO IT?

How are going to achieve these changes?

Which tools are we going to use? Research, media, alliances, lobby, public engagement...etc



Changing what?

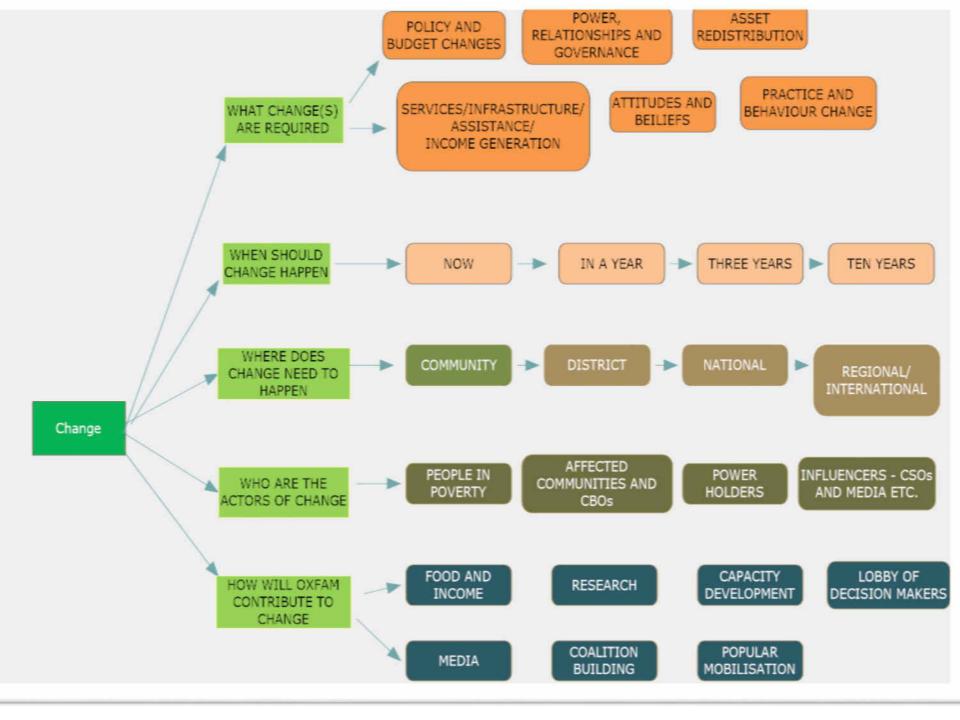
Policy

Practice

Ideas

Beliefs





Prioritising what to work on

- (1) Important to the people we want to help?
- (2) Are we (and allies) well placed to focus on this issue
 - e.g. right expertise, programme evidence, networks, credibility
- (3) External opportunity
 - e.g. reform process, market disruption, public interest
- (4) Is there energy
 - · e.g. Emerging movement



HEADLINE NEWS

An extra 50 million people will be at risk of hunger by 2050 due to climate change.



Issues are complex but the problem must be communicated clearly

FOSSIL FUELS



THE CLUE'S IN THE NAME

STOP CLIMATE CHANGE. FIGHT HUNGER.



Must know what we're trying to change, why and have positive vision for alternative



Sometimes it's about changing attitudes and challenging misconceptions



SYRIA: THEN AND NOW

www.oxfam.org/syria













ADB ECONOMICS WORKING PAPER SERIES





OXFAM



Change the way the food companies that make your favourite brands do business.

What's this about?



Select a brand



ACTIONS TAKEN SO FAR

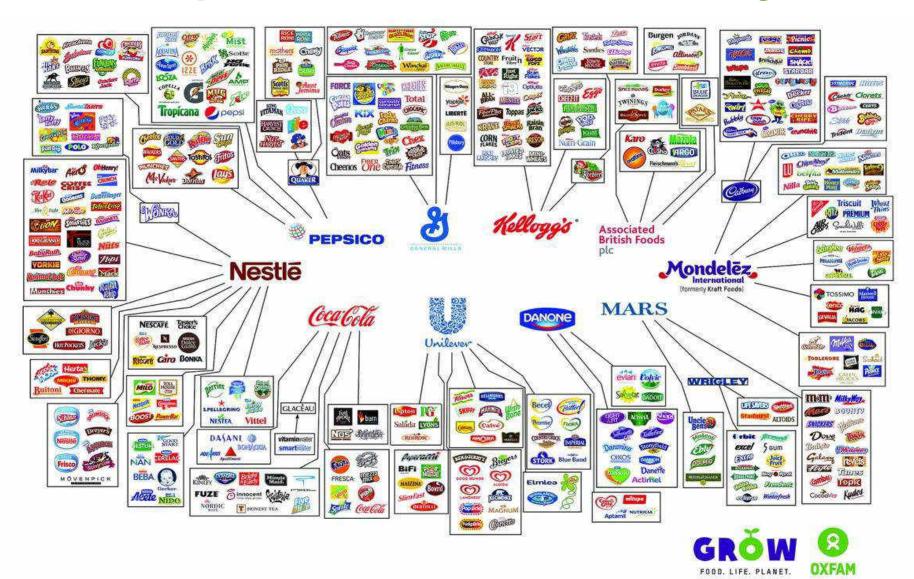
8

5

2



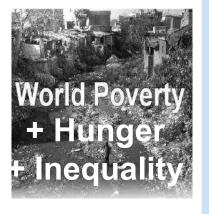
Captains of the food industry



Forces to Shape Business

1. Power

Of workers, communities and farmers



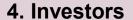






3. Consumers



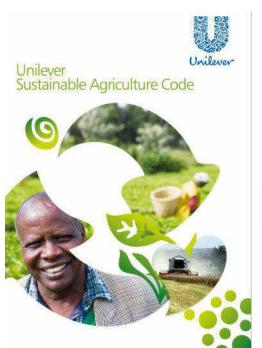








What do we assess?





Investor CDP 2013 Information Request PepsiCo, Inc.

Module: Introduction

Page: Introduction

0.1 Introduction

Please give a general description and introduction to your organization

Associated British Foods plc

CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY REPORT





Sustainable Agricultural Guiding Principles

April 2013

Agriculture is at the heart of the sustainability challenge. Population growth and increasing standards of living create additional demand for food and agricultural products. In an era marked by scarcer resources, greater demand, and price volatility, water, food and energy demands increasingly intersect with businesses, communities and farmers.



Nestlé General Responsible Sourcing Guidelines for Materials of Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery and Aquaculture Origin

A Framework for Continuous Improvement

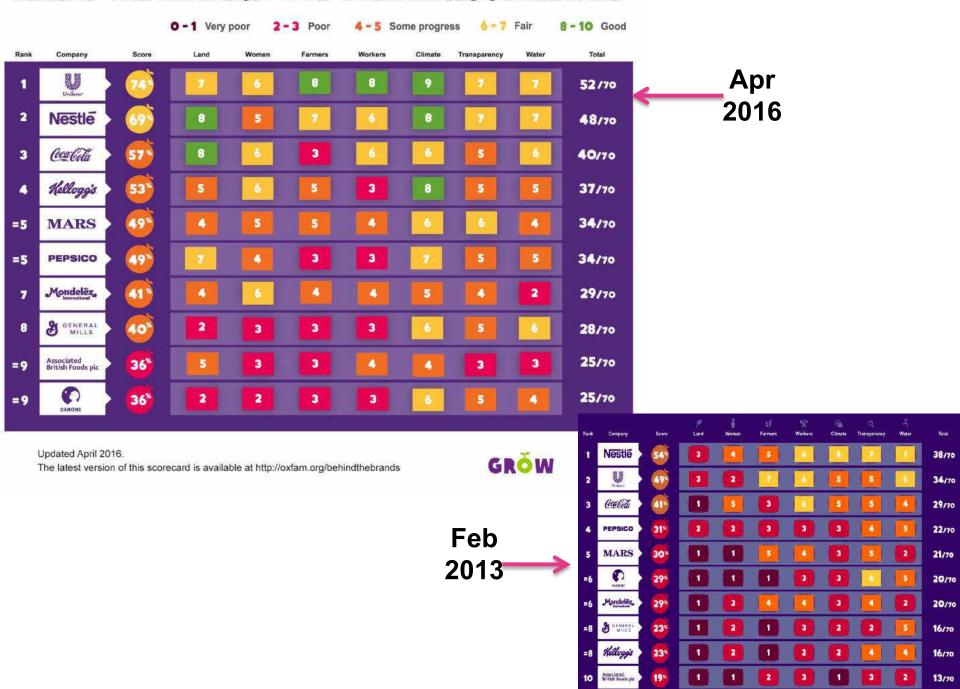
BEHIND THE BRANDS: FOOD COMPANIES SCORECARD

0	8 - 10 Good	d <u>6</u> 6	6 - 7 Fair		6 4 - 5 Some progress			2-3 Poor		O-1 Very poor	
Rank	Company	Score	Land	Women	Farmers	Workers	Climate	O Transparency	Water	Total	
1	Nestle	54	3	4	5	6	6	7	7	38/70	
2	Unilever	493	3	2	7	6	5	5	6	34/70	
3	Coca Cola	419	1	5	3	6	5	5	4	29/70	
4	PEPSICO	31%	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	22/70	
5	MARS	30%	1	1	5	4	3	5	2	21/70	
=6	DANONE	29%	1	1	1	3	3	6	5	20/70	
=6	Mondelēz,	29%	1	2	4	4	3	•	2	20/70	
=8	S GENERAL MILLS	23%	1	2	1	3	2	2	5	16/70	
=8	Kellvggis	23%	1	2	1	2	2	4	4	16/70	
10	Associated British Foods plc	19%	1		2	3	1	3	2	13/70	





BEHIND THE BRANDS: FOOD COMPANIES SCORECARD







OWNED BY

OVERALL SCORE

HOW DO KELLOGG'S SCORE?

Not quite the real thing, Kellogg's score highly on attitudes towards worker's rights, climate change, transparency and the treatment of women, but is left trailing the top companies due to poor performance on land rights and support for farmers.













How are the scores formed?

Maecenas faucibus mollis interdum. Sed posuere consectetur est at laboriis. Vivamus sagittis facus vel augue facreet rurrum faucibus dolor auctor Gurabitur blandit. tempus portitos

Find out more +

WHAT DO THE SCORES MEAN?

















WOMEN

SCORE:



Lorem ipsum dolor amet consectur adipiscing elith blandit arcu lectus maecenas non ultrices ante.

Morbi iaculis at arcu tristique convallis pharetra lectus

GENDER





April 23, 2013



Mondelez International's Cocoa Life Extends its Leadership Advancing Women's Rights in Cocoa Farming

- Commits to Report on Gender Rights, Extend Programs and Advocate for Industrywide Action
- Signs United Nations Women's Empowerment Principles
- Supports Key Pillar of Company's \$400 Million Cocoa Life Sustainability Initiative

Nestlé's work with women farmers in its supply chain



VIDEO - EMPOWERING WOMEN: Nestlé sponsors. training for livestock workers in Renala, Pakistan. Experts pass on vital skills about water management and sustainable dairy practices, enabling women to manage their cattle more efficiently.

Nestlé is committed to scaling-up its business-related activities and programmes to focus on promoting gender equality and education for women and girls.

The company supports the United Nations' 'Every Woman Every Child' initiative that encourages governments, businesses and organisations to play a greater role in improving the health and wellbeing of women and children.

This includes exploring how it can do more to help improve the lives of women in its supply chain.



Mars Chocolate And Oxfam America Agree On Intentional Approach To Empower Women In Nestle Cocoa Growing Communities

Global/Chocolate





LISTENED.

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT PRINCIPLES



Mars Chocolate is announcing that it will be implementing a set of actions in the short, medium, and long-term that will help Mars. Chocolate and the cocoa industry evaluate and strengthen their current programs to ensure that women are able to both



STOP LAND GRABS

Farmers are being kicked off their land to supply sugar for big food companies like Coke, Pepsi and Associated British Foods - who own some of our favourite brands...

EOCA-BOLA

> THE WORLD'S BIGGEST BUYER OF SUGAR AND OWNER OF HOUSEHOLD NAMES INCLUDING:



PEPSICO

> SELLS 18% OF ALL SOFT DRINKS WORLDWIDE AND PRODUCES FAMILY FAVOURITES LIKE THESE:



ASSOCIATED BRITISH FOODS

> THE BIGGEST SUGAR
PRODUCER IN AFRICA
IS BEHIND SOME OF
OUR BEST-LOVED BRANDS:





Sugar wars: 35 years of bitter feuds

Of AUG 2014 00:00 | COLLINS MTIKA



Illovo Malawi is locked in a dispute with farmers who claim it has occupied their land for decades.



For 35 years now, more than 400 subsistence farmers at Chisita in Malawi's central region have been traversing the country's courts, nongovernmental organisations and the offices of the ombud in a bid to reclaim 600 hectares of land, which Illovo Malawi occupied in 1979.

The farmers claim the company, in collusion with a senior chief, pushed them off their land and illegally converted it into part of its behemoth sugar cane plantation.

"I lost three hectares which were my livelihood. They pushed us to the hills where the land is infertile. Now I am







JOURNEY





M











Others now following Coke's lead





GLOBAL SUPPLIER CODE OF CONDUCT

Land Rights

Suppliers must respect the land rights of women and communities affected by their operations and sourcing practices, and must ensure transparent reporting and disclosure of concession agreements and/or operating permits to affected communities. Suppliers must ensure fair negotiation on land transfers and must refrain from cooperating with any host government's illegitimate use of eminent domain to acquire land that

will be used to provide products and services to Kellogg, adhering to the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent. Suppliers must identify small-scale producers to ensure they have access to fair market value for their crops, goods or services.

LAND RIGHTS

With regard to land rights in our palm oil supply chains, Unilever is committed to the principle of Free, Prior and Informed Consent. This principle is included in the UN Declaration on the rights of Indigenous People and the UN Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries & Forests in the context of National Food Security. Unilever supports the implementation of these guidelines by national authorities.

For other commodities including sugar, tea and soy, Unilever has now endorsed the same approach and will require our suppliers to follow our commitment in order to protect the land rights of local communities.

Unilever will be transparent on the progress made with our suppliers in our annual Unilever Sustainable Living Plan Progress Report. We will also disclose the top three suppliers and countries of origin for these key commodities.

Supplier Code of Conduct:

Land Acquisition

We adhere to the principle of free, prior and informed consent of all communities when acquiring land. The rights of communities and traditional peoples to maintain access to land and natural resources will be recognised and respected.

Associated British Foods plc

ILLOVO-NEWSBRIEF

19 March 2014



Illovo Sugar Limited Launches its Group Guidelines on Land and Land Rights

Illovo Sugar Limited is pleased to announce the launch of its Group Guidelines on Land and Land Rights, which may be found on our website at www.illovosugar.com.

These Guidelines, formulated in consultation with local and international experts on land matters, complement our Strategic Intent which encapsulates our aim to be welcomed in the communities in which we operate and without whose support our businesses would not be sustainable. The Guidelines also complement our Group Code of Conduct and Business Ethics which embodies our commitment to respecting internationally recognised human rights and to adopt policies and practices to protect against human rights abuses, including land rights.

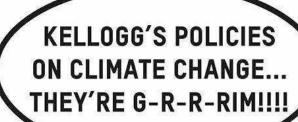
Illovo is committed to the implementation of the principles contained in these Guidelines through various initiatives which will be implemented through a phased approach. Using the benefit of our long-term experience as a major land user on the African continent, and with the assistance of other

CLIMATE

















I,5 YEARS BEHIND THE BRANDS ACHIEVEMENTS





Committed to create equality for women cocoa workers



Nestle



MARS

BRANDS



Committed to take zero tolerance approach to land grabs





PEPSICO



Committed to take real climate action









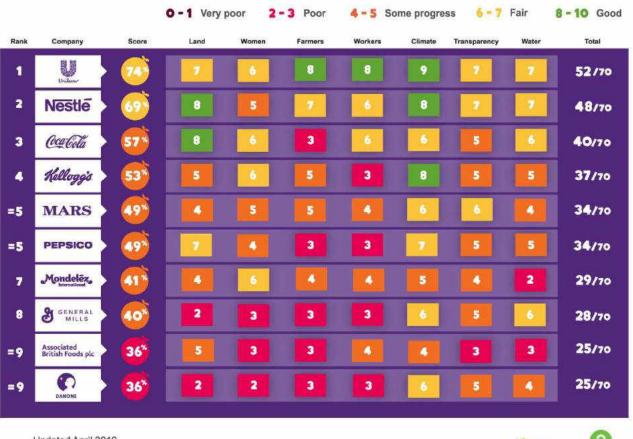
LESSONS



1. Race to the top

Leverage the competitive spirit

BEHIND THE BRANDS: FOOD COMPANIES SCORECARD



Updated April 2016

The latest version of this scorecard is available at http://oxfam.org/behindthebrands







2. Critical Friend

highlight good & bad

Oxfam attacks Coke, Pepsi and ABF over 'land grab' policies

by Gemma Charles, 02:10:2013

Oxfam: turning fire on big food brands



Oxfam has slammed Coca-Cola, PepsiCo and Associated British Foods (ABF) as part of its ongoing 'Behind the Brands' drive which aims to highlight the ethical policies of big food companies.

A new Oxfam report, "Nothing Sweet About It: How Sugar Fuels Land Grabs", claims that people are at risk of losing their homes as the demand for land for





3. Deep engagement

with companies & industry







4. Engage Influentials

with industry, investors & thought leaders Signatories as of September 14, 2013

BEHIND THE BRANDS - INVESTOR STATEMENT

Aviva

As investors, we are increasingly struck by the risks and opportunities presented by a range of global sustainability challenges, such as poverty and climate change. The Food and Beverage Sector faces a particularly difficult set of sustainability challenges. Given its dependence on land, water, proximity to local communities and exposure to volatile commodity prices, we recognize that several social and environmental forces are at play such as climate change and resulting water scarcity, the poverty and gender inequity of small scale production that magnifies inefficiencies, and lack of suitable water and land tenure protections for communities and producers.

Due to a lack of transparency within the sector, it is difficult to fully evaluate the risk and opportunity that our companies bear within their supply chains. We welcome Oxfam's efforts to improve transparency and accountability within the Sector. Oxfam's Behind the Brands project evaluates the supply chain policies of the ten largest food and beverage companies in comparison with their peers. The scorecard examines company policies in seven areas critical to sustainable agricultural production: women, small-scale farmers, farm workers, water, land, climate change, and transparency.

While the scorecard rankings show some companies performing better than others, all companies within the sector have low scores. The data show there is a broad and urgent need for significant improvement across the sector.

We support Oxfam's call for adequate protection for local communities from land and natural resource displacement, with policies in place to ensure the equal treatment of women. And we back the need for urgent action to tackle agricultural greenhouse gas emissions as part of efforts across the highest emitting sectors of the economy.

We will work closely with our companies to achieve the changes necessary to positively impact the communities and environments at source. The areas identified in the Behind the Brands report provide a strong basis for that engagement.

Behind The Brands will run for at least three years, with a dynamic, online scorecard, which will be updated on a regular basis. We hope this will promote a "race to the top"; a race within which we want to participate.

There is a clear and growing consumer interest in understanding the impacts made by the supply chains of the brands they purchase. Consumers and investors recognise the problems identified as real and urgent. We will continue to engage with this project to support improved policies and practices that guarantee future commodity supplies and to reduce social and environmental risks - all as part of the process of establishing sustainable business models in the Food and Beverage sector for the 21st Century.

BNP Paribas

Boston Common Asset Management LLC

Calvert Investments

Catholic Health Partners

Christian Brothers Investment Services

Co-operative Asset Management

Dignity Health

Domini Social Investments

Everence Financial and the Praxis Mutual Fund

F&C Investments

Fresh Pond Capital

GES Investment Services

Goodfunds Wealth Management

Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility

Mercy Investment Services

Midwest Coalition for Responsible Investment

Newground Social Investments

Northwest Coalition for Responsible Investment

Pax World Management LLC

Sisters of Charity of Cincinnati

Saint Joseph Health System

Sustainalytics

The Social Justice Committee of the Unitarian Universalist Congregation at Shelter Rock

The Sustainability Group of Loring, Wolcott & Coolidge

Tri-State Coalition for Responsible Investment

Trillium Asset Management LLC

Unitarian Universalist Association

Unitarian Universalist Service Committee

Veris Wealth Partners

Walden Asset Management, a division of Boston Trust & Investment Management Company

WHEB Asset Management

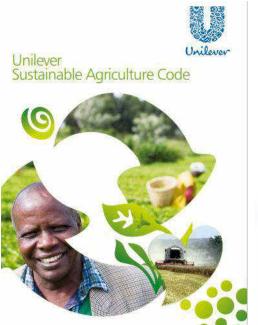
Zevin Asset Management

Total number of organizations: 33 Total AUM: over \$1.4 trillion USD

5. Focus on public information

Assessed publicly available data only

(to incentivise transparency)





Investor CDP 2013 Information Request PepsiCo, Inc.

Module: Introduction

Page: Introduction

0.1

Introduction

Please give a general description and introduction to your organization

Associated British Foods plc

CORPORATE RESPONSIBILITY REPORT





Sustainable Agricultural Guiding Principles

April 2013

Agriculture is at the heart of the sustainability challenge. Population growth and increasing standards of living create additional demand for food and agricultural products. In an era marked by scarcer resources, greater demand, and price volatility, water, food and energy demands increasingly intersect with businesses, communities and farmers.

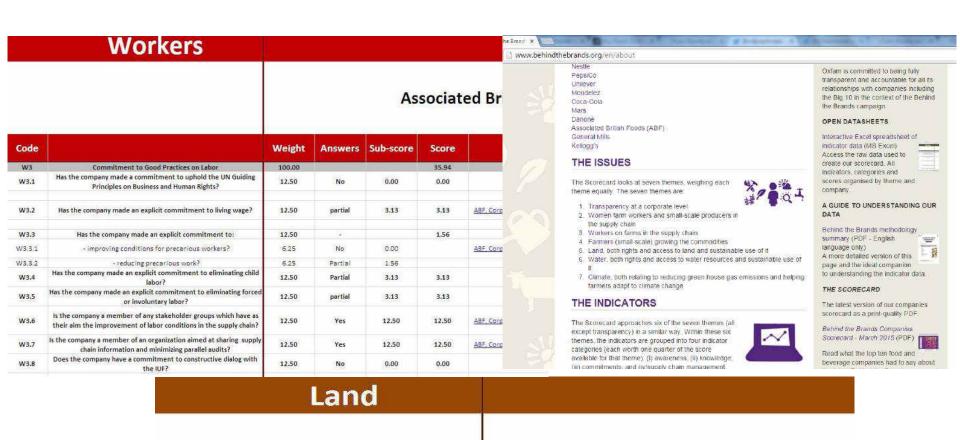


Nestlé General Responsible Sourcing Guidelines for Materials of Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery and Aquaculture Origin

A Framework for Continuous Improvement

6. Full Transparency

Scorecard Details Fully Disclosed

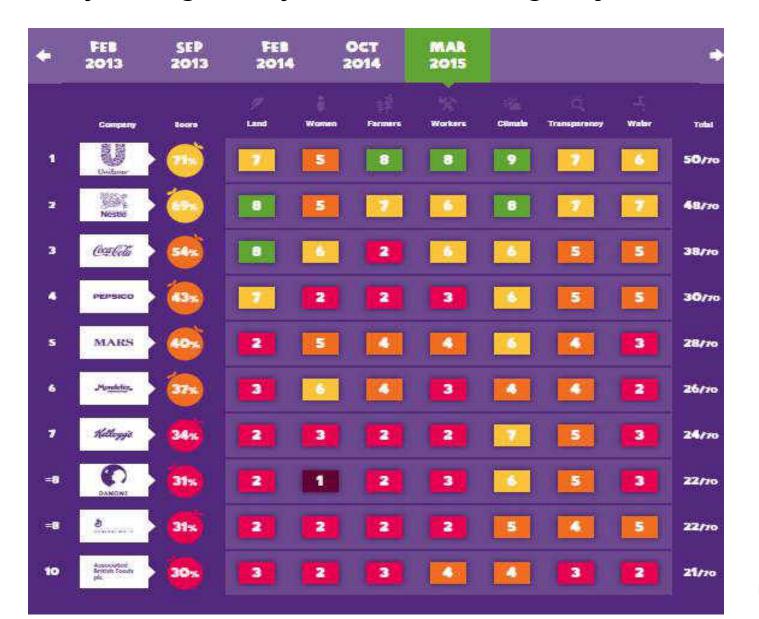


Unilever Code Answers Sub-score Weight Score LA2 Knowledge of company impacts 100 16.67 Has the company identified countries it sources from where (i) land LA2.1 tenure security canNot be assured, or (ii) poor land governance is of 33.33 No 0.00 particular concern? Has the company identified countries or commodities with 1A2.2 16.67 33.33



7. Update Scores & Sharpen Indicators

key = regularity and remaining objective



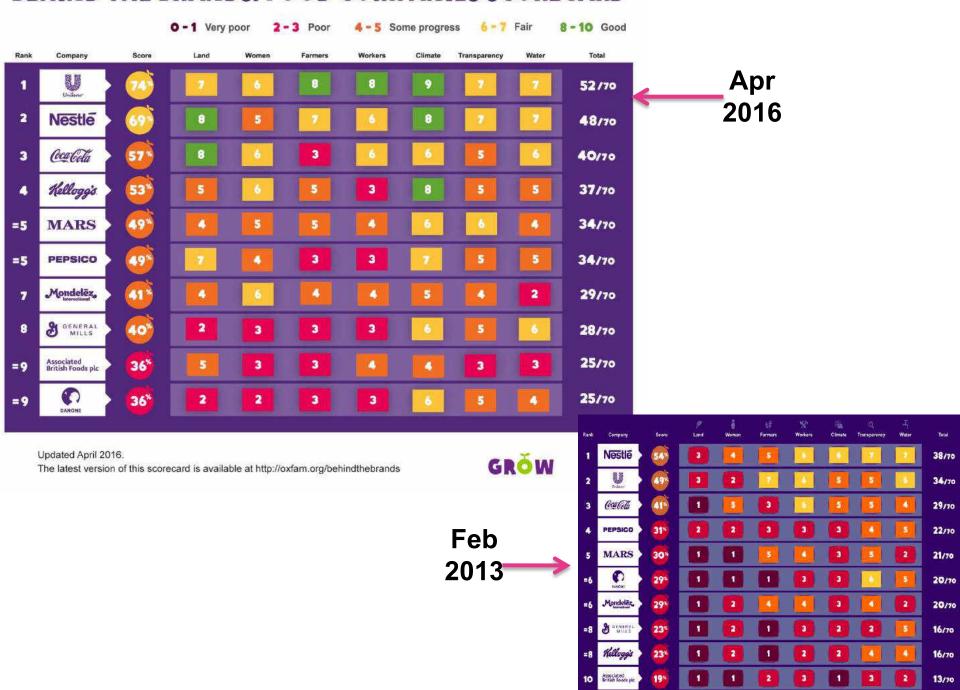


8. Engage the Public

Information must be accessible, need to simplify



BEHIND THE BRANDS: FOOD COMPANIES SCORECARD



Case study 2 -Transparency International



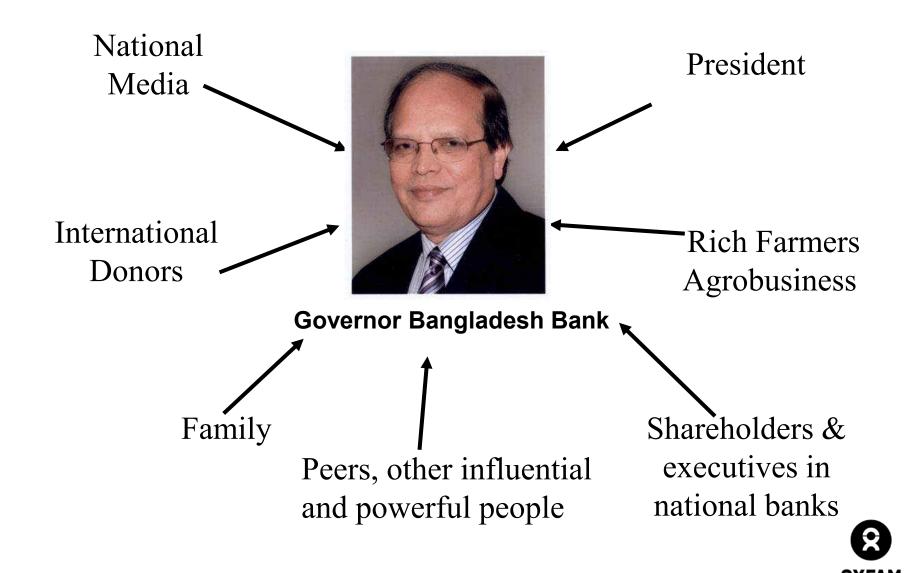
Group work

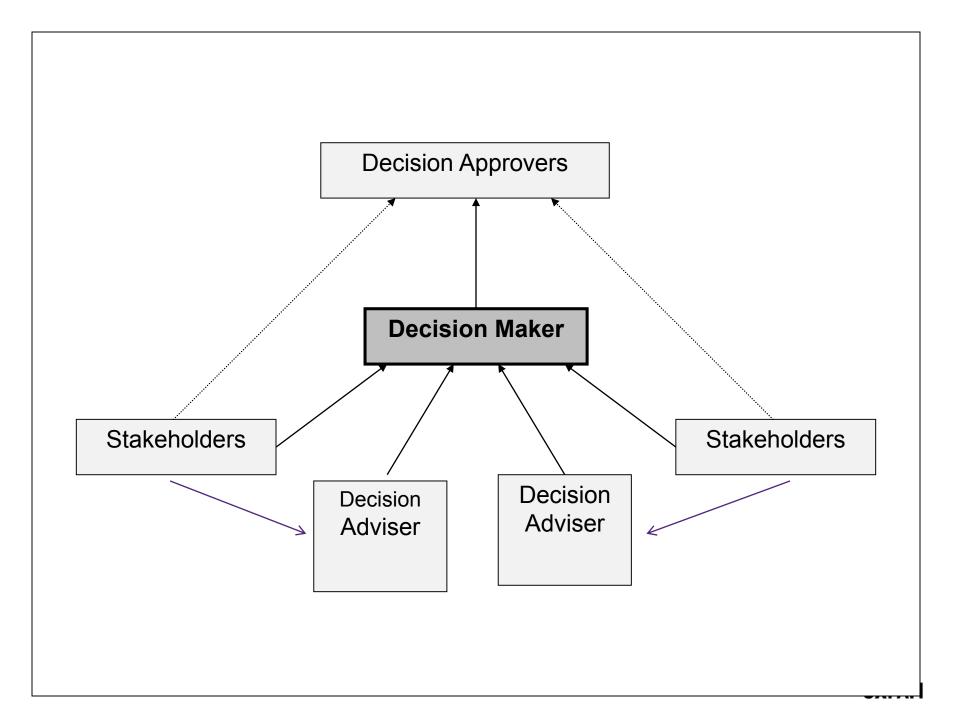
Policy,	Who are the key	Who can	What will	What strategies and activities
practice,	decision-makers?	influence them?	influence the	should you adopt?
attitude or behaviour al change objective	What is their current position on the issue: Champion (potential driver of change) Swingers (undecided and persuadable) Blocker (opposed)	(e.g. regulator, competitor, peer, customer, supplier, the public, financier, employee etc), Their current position on the issue (champion, swinger or blocker)? Level of influence (high or low)?	decision- maker(s)? Ideas: evidence & research, peer pressure, popular pressure, interest from employees, political interest, pressure from customers, shocks (e.g. economic crisis)	Lobbying, public campaigning, coalition building, Leveraging of programme experience, research, media, digital tools, mobilisation, capacity development Include looking at: which actors need to be involved, what information/evidence is needed, how will the public be engaged, how will potential allies within companies be supported, what tone will be taken?
				8

2. Power Analysis

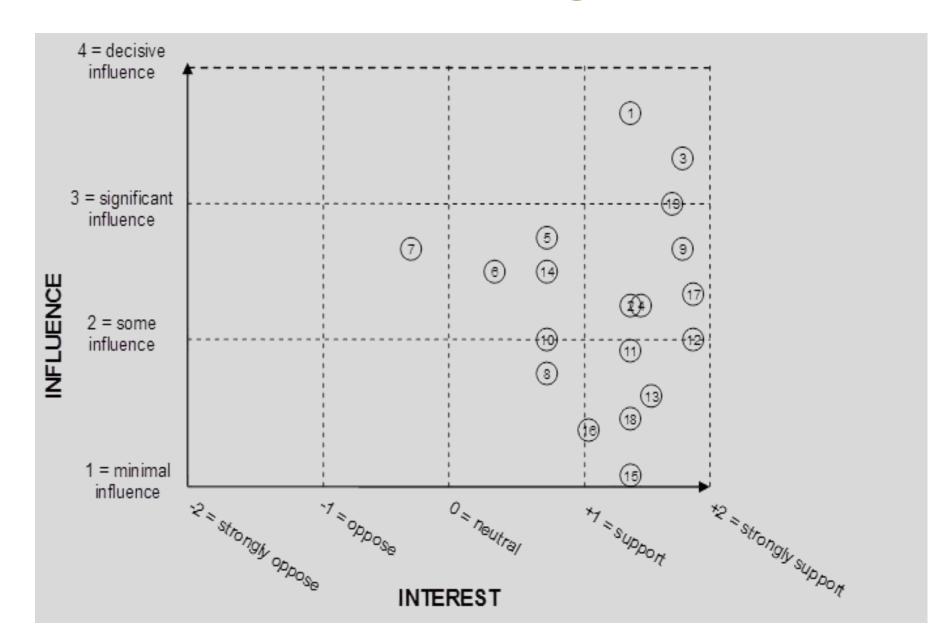


Who influences the power holder?

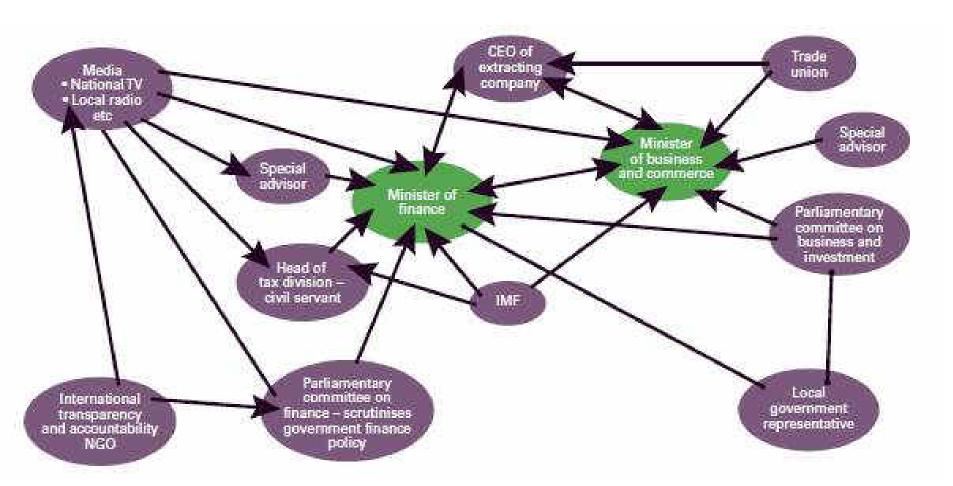




Allies, blockers or swinger?



A visual power map







Power mapping



	Opposed – likely to block change	Neutrals – could be persuaded	Supportive – could be Champions
Low Influence			
Medium Influence			
High Influence			

Group work

Policy,	Who are the key	Who can	What will	What strategies and activities
practice,	decision-makers?	influence them?	influence the	should you adopt?
attitude or behaviour al change objective	What is their current position on the issue: Champion (potential driver of change) Swingers (undecided and persuadable) Blocker (opposed)	(e.g. regulator, competitor, peer, customer, supplier, the public, financier, employee etc), Their current position on the issue (champion, swinger or blocker)? Level of influence (high or low)?	decision- maker(s)? Ideas: evidence & research, peer pressure, popular pressure, interest from employees, political interest, pressure from customers, shocks (e.g. economic crisis)	Lobbying, public campaigning, coalition building, Leveraging of programme experience, research, media, digital tools, mobilisation, capacity development Include looking at: which actors need to be involved, what information/evidence is needed, how will the public be engaged, how will potential allies within companies be supported, what tone will be taken?
				8

3. Advocacy Strategy



Main Steps

1. WHAT IS THE PROBLEM AND SOLUTIONS?

What is the situation we want to change? What is happening? And what are the solutions?

2. WHAT DO WE WANT TO CHANGE?

Is it a law or policy? Is it the implementation of a law or policy? Is it behaviours?

3. WHO WILL BE OUR TARGET?

Who are the people or institutions that have power to change the things we want to change on our issue? Where are they?

4. HOW ARE WE GOING TO DO IT?

How are going to achieve these changes?

Which tools are we going to use? Research, media, alliances, lobby, mass mobilization...etc







What will influence them.





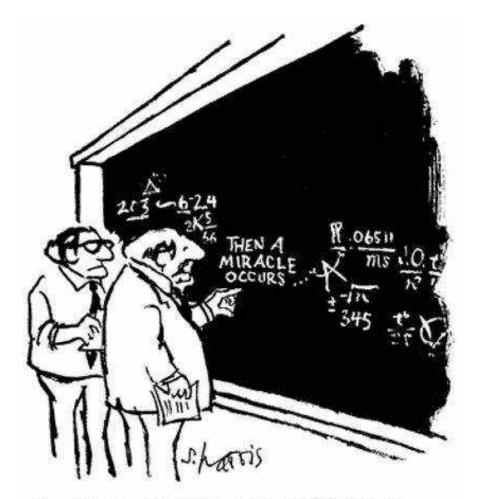
ADB ECONOMICS WORKING PAPER SERIES



OXFAM

A Power and Systems Approach

- How we think/work
- The questions we ask (and keep asking)

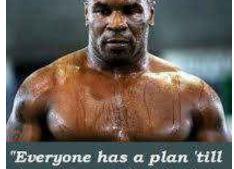


"I think you should be more explicit here in step two."

Shocks & disruptions: planning and adapting







they get punched in the mouth."

Mike Tyson





Who plays which role?

 Different organisations / individuals need to play different roles

 Surprising voices can be most powerful, lend credibility

 Broad-based alliance can sometimes be key, sometimes less effective



E.g. Myanmar



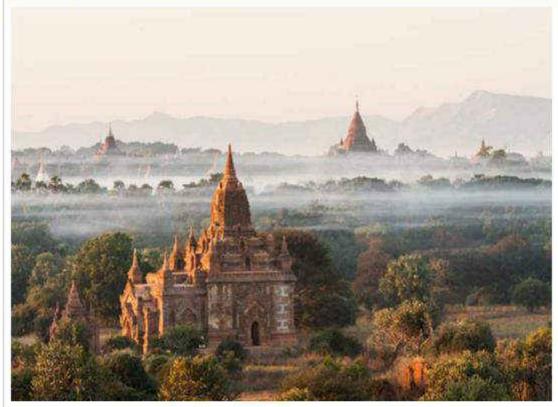


Published on Tuesday, 07 July 2015

Myanmar wage could "cripple" garment sector

Written by Brett Mathews





Myanmar **Minimum** Wage, a race to the bottom

deposit photos Bagan Pagodas - S Bacad













YANGON - Garment factories in Myanmar will struggle to afford the proposed new minimum wage of 3,600 kyatts (US\$3.2) per day which is "several times" what the market currently sets as a minimum and could cripple the local industry - according to the Myanmar Garment Manufacturers Association recently met more than 200 domestic and international investors and factory owners to discuss the proposed new wage which was agreed by a national tripartite committee of government, employers and unions.



Flipping the narrative, when only business can

MYANMARTIMES

NATIONAL NEWS BUSINESS THE PULSE SPORTS OPINION IN DEPTH SPECIAL FEATURE



High-profile foreign brands back minimum wage for all

Big-name clothing brands sourcing from Myanmar have waded into the minimum wage debate, urging its implementation even as their own suppliers dispute the proposed salary and request an exemption from the law.



Burma's minimum wage pledge welcomed by UK retailers

Fashion brands say move to pay workers £1.82 for an eight-hour day will help Burma's garment industry become 'thriving economic driver'





Business advocating for progressive policy

- Busting myth that a policy is bad for business / growth (e.g. Climate change) – evidence of commercial support
- **2. Credibility** for position (e.g. Coca Cola and land rights)
- Perception of diverse support (e.g. Myanmar wages)
- 4. Your **networks** and contacts







Policy, practice,	Who are the key decision-	Who can influence them?	What will influence the	What strategies and activities should you adopt?
attitude or behaviou ral change objective	makers? What is their current position on the issue: Champion (potential driver of change) Swingers (undecided and persuadable) Blocker (opposed)	(e.g. regulator, competitor, peer, customer, supplier, the public, financier, employee etc), Their current position on the issue (champion, swinger or blocker)? Level of influence (high or low)?	decision- maker(s)? Ideas: evidence & research, peer pressure, popular pressure, interest from employees, political interest, pressure from customers, shocks (e.g. economic crisis)	Lobbying, public campaigning, coalition building, Leveraging of programme experience, research, media, digital tools, mobilisation, capacity development Include looking at: which actors need to be involved, what information/evidence is needed, how will the public be engaged, how will potential allies within companies be supported, what tone will be taken?
				OXFAM