



RECLAIM Sustainability!

Progress Report 2021

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Contact person: Irene de Bruin





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SECTION 1

**Strategic
Considerations**



1 INTRODUCTION

Solidaridad, Fairfood, TrustAfrica and Business Watch Indonesia (BWI) joined in the RECLAIM Sustainability! Consortium to implement a five-year programme (2021-2025) in strategic partnership with the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Together with local partners, the consortium strives to foster genuine and inclusive sustainability in global value chains, where the voices of farmers, miners, workers and citizens are well represented in decision making, and civil society is strengthened. The RECLAIM Sustainability! programme is implemented in 17 countries across seven different value chains: cocoa, coffee, tea, palm oil, cotton & textiles, gold and food products (see the figure below).

FIGURE 1. COUNTRY COMMODITY TABLE

	Cocoa	Coffee	Tea	Palm Oil	Cotton/Textiles	Gold	Food Products	
AFRICA	Côte d'Ivoire	Yes			Yes			
	Egypt				Yes		Yes	
	Ethiopia				Yes			
	Ghana	Yes			Yes		Yes	
	Kenya		Yes	Yes			Yes	
	Malawi			Yes				
	Mozambique			Yes		Yes		
	Sierra Leone	Yes			Yes			
	Uganda		Yes	Yes			Yes	
	Zambia					Yes		Yes
	ASIA	Bangladesh		Yes		Yes		
China			Yes		Yes			
India			Yes		Yes			
Indonesia			Yes	Yes	Yes			
LATIN AMERICA	Honduras		Yes	Yes				
	Peru					Yes		
OTHER	Global	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		
	the Netherlands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		

2 COMPLEMENTARITY & ALIGNMENT

In 2021, the RECLAIM Sustainability! Consortium initiated outreaches to the other alliances (e.g. STITCH, FairforAll and Green & Global Alliance) as well as relevant embassies to share information, stand-points and to identify common interests and possible (future) areas of collaboration. Collaborations on specific activities are included in Section 2 of each of the supply chain specific chapters in this report.

Alignment is found in the framework of our work on the European and global agenda in **Palm Oil** with the Fair for All (FfA) alliance, particularly Oxfam Novib, as well as with Both Ends (Fair Green & Global (FGG)). We are in regular and continuous contact to directly exchange on how to address certain matters. Similarly, we are in close contact with Oxfam Novib to align strategies and interventions in the **cocoa** sector. Both Solidaridad and Oxfam are members of the Dutch Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa (DISCO). At local level, RECLAIM Sustainability Consortium members have close contacts with several Oxfam, Friends of the Earth and HIVOS representatives.

Alignment with Royal Dutch Embassies

Throughout 2021, we participated in bilateral meetings as well as strategic partnership meetings and workshops organised by the Dutch Embassies in Accra, Nairobi, Kampala, Maputo, Harare, Delhi, Jakarta, Beijing, Lima and San José de Costa Rica. These meetings created opportunities for networking, synergies and collaborations, sharing of knowledge and experiences as well as focusing on a variety of concepts central to the strengthening civil society policy framework.

3 RISKS IMPACTS AND PROGRAMMATIC CHANGES

For the year 2021, two risks dominated programme implementation, that is, **Covid 19 and Political Events**.

The Covid-19 pandemic dominated the year 2021 around the world. Being the greatest shared global challenge, every country faced pain, vulnerability and uncertainty, and further widening inequities. In most countries where the RS! Programme is being implemented, there were lock-downs and restrictions on local and international travels and physical gatherings. Several of our Consortium partners' offices were closed for a part of the year with home-working becoming more permanent, where internet connection and the staff family situation allowed. Also, civic space was reduced in some countries, leading to a lack of access to the decision makers.

The Covid 19 restrictions resulted in a slower pace of implementation of ground activities that required travel and meetings, including stakeholder meetings, baseline and gender and social inclusion analyses, project launches, and formalisation of partnerships. These delays had a knock-on effect on some of the programme activities that were planned for 2021 in most of the projects. The activities that suffered delayed starts include policy dialogues, CSO capacity strengthening and training, the on-the-ground testing of IT-tools and innovative models, and awareness raising campaigns. Most projects started these activities only as of quarter four or shifted to the first quarter of 2022. TrustAfrica suffered the most severe underspending as a result of the pandemic. This organisation faced some challenges, to recruit and start up new activities in the consortium. Trust Africa adjusted its plans for 2022 to catch up. Digital communication tools allowed us to continue some of the interactions and engagements with partners. However, smallholder farmers could not be easily reached for the most part of the year, though, due to lacking digital connectivity.

Political events in Uganda and instability in Ethiopia, Mozambique and Peru also posed a risk to the implementation of the programme. The state of emergency in Ethiopia lasted for a period of six months and limited local travel and mobilisation activities for advocacy efforts. Our teams interacted with stakeholders through digital platforms and intensified stakeholder engagement as soon as the instabilities subsided.

We also experienced some start-up delays in **Egypt** because of delays in the registration process of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs). Without formal local presence, it is quite challenging to initiate partnerships and carry out analyses. The government of Egypt introduced new NGO registration processes that are quite cumbersome to follow and complete. Solidaridad is one of the two (2) NGOs that have applied for registration under these new regulations; they are a 'test case' as the government is also at the pilot and learning phase of implementing the regulations. To circumvent this challenge, we applied for registration as a Limited Liability Company (LLC) while pursuing the lengthy NGO registration process. Our

local office was finally registered as an LLC in the fourth quarter of 2021, after which we were able to implement our programme. Meanwhile, we continue to engage with the government to finalise the NGO registration process.

The delays as an outcome of occurrence of the above mentioned risks are reflected in some of the results on Key Performance Indicators as well as in the utilisation of the budget (see the sections on Budget and Actuals in the supply chain chapters of [the next section](#), as well as [Section 5](#)). However, critical fundamental activities were completed within the year and we are confident that we will catch up on delays over the course of 2022.

In **Ethiopia**, the geographical coverage of the programme was scaled down from 11 regions to 3 regions due to political instability in the country. In **Mozambique**, we had initially planned to focus on the Competitive Law as one of the key policies under the Africa Foods project. However, based on recent developments and the outcomes of our policy analysis it was decided to prioritise further development of the Soy Regulatory Framework in support of sustainable local food production and trade. The COVID-19 pandemic has made very clear the imbalances of power in the value chains, that is, brands have tremendous power over their suppliers. As a result of this, we aim to focus more on Responsible Purchasing Practices in **Europe** than initially planned; both under advocate and accelerate impact pathways. A policy advocacy window also opened in **Europe** in 2021. At the beginning of the year 2021, the European Commission launched a policy development process for an EU strategy for sustainable textiles that we will now be paying attention to.

4 READER'S GUIDE

In this progress report, the RECLAIM Sustainability! Consortium reflects on its progress and achievements for 2021 in our priority regions and supply chains. The report is presented per global supply chain and per country in [Section 2](#), and also provides updates on the progress of Global Innovation and digitization (see [Section 3](#)), Global Linking and Learning in [Section 4](#) and an analysis of the Budget Actual for 2021 in [Section 5](#).

In section 2, per supply chain, we report on the key highlights, as well as the progress towards the milestones we set for 2021, as presented in the original full proposal. These milestones are clustered around the four impact pathways:

1. **Advocacy through Inclusive Dialogue** to influence agendas and develop evidence-based solutions to address socio-economic and environmental shortcomings in trade and value chains.
2. **Acceleration of disruptive innovations** to advocate for optimisation of the bargaining position of farmers and workers in the supply chain.
3. **Amplifying the voice of citizenry** to mobilise, activate and engage citizens and CSOs to change norms, and influence the policy agenda, on issues related to unsustainable and non inclusive trade and value chains.
4. **Strengthening civil society** is an important precondition to deliver our strategic programme objective.

As presented in the proposal and recent 2021-baseline report (dated February 2022), we will monitor our progress towards policy change using a ladder-model. In the baseline report, we positioned the targeted key policies and regulatory frameworks on the Ladder. In this progress report, we will not yet present the ladder towards policy change; it will be reported in the 2022 Annual Progress Report.

SECTION 2

Global Supply Chain Programmes







1. Cocoa

Strategic Objective 2025

To contribute to a sustainable and inclusive global cocoa value chain, in which producers receive a fair value for their produce and work under safe conditions, without the use of child labour, and land rights and forest are protected.



1.1 INTRODUCTION

The first year of implementation of the RECLAIM Sustainability! Programme was marked by the dynamism of the cocoa sector in buying and producing countries. The EU Commission launched the EU Cocoa Talks; a multi-stakeholder dialogue to make progress towards the elimination of child labor and child trafficking in the cocoa supply chain, enhance the protection and restorations of forests in cocoa-producing regions, and ensure a living income for cocoa farmers. These dialogues were initiated in Ghana and Côte d'Ivoire, and we participated actively in them.

The European Initiatives for Sustainable Cocoa (ISCOs) have aligned their activities operationally in order to create synergies and avoid duplication of work. Their objectives are to contribute to a subsistence income for cocoa farmers and their families; to end cocoa-related deforestation and promote sustainable reforestation and biodiversity, as well as the worst forms of child labor and forced labor in the cocoa value chain; and to improve the transparency of the cocoa value chain. Solidaridad Europe is in the Steering Committee of DISCO.

Producing countries are actively setting up national dialogue platforms, engaging civil society actors including the RECLAIM Sustainability Consortium members. The Ivorian Platform for



Sustainable Cocoa was recently established. We are actively contributing to these dialogue platforms.

The above-mentioned developments created a window of opportunity for the RS! programme, particularly in Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Europe, to influence policies related to a more sustainable and inclusive cocoa value chain. In addition, these developments contributed to more awareness at national and international level on the subjects covered by the RS! programme.

Bokú Money, Happy Farmer!

Transparency is the missing piece in reaching more inclusive supply chains for our food. Add traceability to the mix, and food companies have the recipe in hand to start distributing value over their supply chains more evenly. We began three pilot projects in 2021 to prove the business case for transparency and traceability, tracing batches of [cocoa](#) and [coffee](#) all the way from Sierra Leone, Honduras and Uganda straight into Dutch supermarkets, using Fairfood's traceability platform [Trace](#).



John Cherek, Fairfood's Programme Manager Value Chain Innovation, visited stakeholders in Sierra Leone to start mapping relationships and thus lay the foundation for the project. "The message from the farmers couldn't be more clear", he says. "Bokú money, happy farmer!" - Bokú being the Krio word for 'plenty', derived from the French word 'beaucoup'. I really hope we will be chanting this together in the coming years." Looking ahead, 2022 will have Fairfood assessing the bean-to-bar/cup price build-up to develop business models that allow farmers to escape poverty.

1.2 PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONES 2021

Advocate through Inclusive Dialogue

Milestone 2021: National and district stakeholder dialogues on land documentation convened

In **Sierra Leone**, we aim to improve community land governance systems, and promoting women land ownership. To this end, district level multistakeholder dialogue platforms were established to discuss the land policy with farmers, representatives of the civil society and public authorities. Through radio broadcasting, local communities were informed and engaged. 2 CSOs and 20 women and youth groups were supported to participate in dialogues on land rights and deforestation, sharing experiences and building new partnerships. We formulated recommendations to improve women's access to land and land ownership through the technical working group on Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure



of Land, Fisheries and Forests (VGGT). The Ministry of Gender and Children's Affairs expressed interest to reform the land policy, focusing on women's access and ownership rights.

In **Côte d'Ivoire**, we joined the national dialogue on natural resources governance and community participation in forest management. We contributed to the discussions on protection and conservation of forests, on restoration, and on zero-deforestation agriculture.

Milestone 2021: Contributions made to the stakeholders discussion on cocoa price review and tree tenure

In **Ghana**, we joined a stakeholder awareness workshop organised by the Ghana Cocoa Board and the European Union delegation, to discuss with farmer cooperatives how cocoa can remain an important economic activity for the country, while ensuring its sustainability by prioritising living income for cocoa farmers. We have contributed to the discussion on cocoa price and land tenure, and supported farmer cooperatives to participate in the workshop.

Milestone 2021: Gender and child labor policy document developed and implemented in Sierra Leone

We have initiated discussions with one cocoa company in **Sierra Leone** on gender and child labor and we expect to progress towards formulating a policy document for this company in 2022.

Milestone 2021: Advocacy towards the EU on Due Diligence started

As members of the Cocoa Coalition, we developed a [position paper](#) with 5 cocoa companies (Mondelez, Nestle, Ferrero, Mars and Tony's Chocolonely) on the EU's policy and regulatory approach to Human Rights and Environmental Due Diligence. This position paper asks for the policy to contribute to achieving a living income for cocoa farmers, as an essential element of a sustainable cocoa sector. Also, as a result of our advocacy towards the European Union, the EU Commission (DG IntPA) confirmed its readiness to support producing countries in strengthening their national traceability systems.

Representatives of cocoa cooperatives engage in group discussion at the land tenure workshop in November 2021. Seth Kankam Nuamah, Programme Coordinator for RECLAIM Sustainability! (middle) assists in the discussion.





We have led a coalition of CSOs during the EU/Ghana cocoa discussions on deforestation and child labor towards a more sustainable cocoa sector. Together with the coalition we have submitted recommendations to the EU representatives on sector investment coordination and deforestation traceability in the cocoa supply chain.

Milestone 2021: Advocacy towards the private sector

Through the VOICE Network we communicated to the main cocoa and chocolate companies on our concerns about the failure of the Living Income Differential in Côte d'Ivoire and Ghana, coupled with a direct call to full transparency. We continue to monitor the response to our recommendations in subsequent years.

After strong lobby of CSOs, finally in 2021, 14 company members of DISCO developed an action plan towards the three long-term (2030) DISCO ambitions on living income, child labor, and deforestation.

Accelerate Disruptive Innovations

Milestone 2021: Cocoa Trace traceability tool developed and piloted

The Cocoa Trace traceability tool was developed and piloted in **Sierra Leone** in consultation with key stakeholders and partners, including cocoa farming communities as well as the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Sierra Leone and the Produce Monitoring Board. Cocoa Trace will provide information about the origins, transparency about payments and will enable cocoa consumers to read a short story about the farmer(s) who have produced that cocoa. Four buyers (Randlyn Holdings, FT Saad, SLPMC and TAS Store) have been identified and engaged to participate in the Cocoa Trace pilot in Sierra Leone. Randlyn Holdings bought the first batch of 22,000kg (22mt) of traceable cocoa. Data from 526 farmers from 23 villages was uploaded into Trace. We expect to onboard the 3,000 certified cocoa farmers from Sierra Leone that supply Randlyn Holdings into Trace in the next few years. We have also engaged a European cocoa buyer that sources about 80-90% of all the cocoa in Sierra Leone, in the piloting process of Cocoa Trace. This buyer has already received a batch of cocoa from Randlyn Holdings.

Amplify Voices of Citizenry

Three milestones planned for 2021 are being reported in Section 8 *Advocate & Amplify in Europe*: **Awareness campaign on fair price organised; News articles published about Cocoa Barometer 2020 and European citizens reached and activated to push for change with policy makers.**

Civil Society Strengthening

Milestone 2021: Baseline studies and capacity gap-needs assessment of CSO stakeholders and target groups carried out. Local Partners identified and contracted. Advocacy action plans developed. Capacity of project staff and partners on advocacy tools and processes built

A baseline study and a lobby and an advocacy capacity gap-needs assessment were carried out and capacity strengthening plans were developed for, and together with, 37 CSOs in **Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone.**



Milestone 2021: Gender champions in local communities identified and trained

We supported 4 women board members and chair ladies of Women Farmers Cooperatives (MOAWOMA, National Farmer Federation of Sierra Leone, ECOAS Federation of Coffe-Cocoa Women Producers) in **Sierra Leone** and **Côte d’Ivoire**, to attend the African Feminist Macroeconomic Academy (AFMA) 2021 edition in Senegal to advocate for women’s rights in cocoa plantations, equitable distribution of incomes, women farmers’ access to inputs, lifting of discrimination against women in the agricultural sector, women leadership in community and farmer organisations, and equal governance of land resources.

In **Côte d’Ivoire**, we strengthened the leadership skills of 28 women members of the organisation Femmes Productrices de Café-Cacao de Côte d’Ivoire (FNFPC-CI) to take up leadership roles in their organisations.

In **Sierra Leone**, in collaboration with the Women in Cocoa and Chocolate network, a workshop was organised to enable 50 women to establish a [Women in Cocoa and Chocolate \(WINCC\) platform](#). The platform was launched for these women to connect, engage and inspire each other towards building a resilient community, as well as to give them visibility. We have also supported women, youth and marginalised groups to engage in media discussions on land rights.



1.3 RESULTS ON KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS 2021

FIGURE 2. KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS 2021 COCOA PROGRAMME

	Key performance Indicator	RESULT 2021	TARGET 2025
ADVOCATE THROUGH INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE Better, innovative and inclusive solutions that address issues in the value chain are co-developed and submitted to policy makers			
OUTCOME	# of innovative and inclusive solutions / recommendations that are submitted by civil society through inclusive dialogues to key public and private sector decision makers for adoption and implementation	12	4
OUTPUT	# of dialogues initiated, strengthened or joined to engage Civil Society and Civil Society's agenda in debate with public and private decision makers	15	15
	# of (governmental and private) policies for sustainable production, trade and consumption influenced	9	12
ACCELERATE DISRUPTIVE INNOVATIONS Improved transparency and negotiation position for farmers and workers in the supply chain, by co-developing and implementing innovative digital and fair business models			
OUTCOME	# of farmers, miners and workers with improved bargaining position through equitable access to (digital) market intelligence or as a result of new and innovative business models	0	10,000
OUTPUT	# of farmers, miners and workers using the developed tools and business models being tested for sourcing, production, trade and investment	526	10,000
	# of tools and business models developed and being tested for sourcing, production, trade and investment	1	5
	# and kind private sector partners engaged to co-design, test and promote new tools and business models for sourcing, production, trade and investment	2	7
	# of other non private sector partners (knowledge, public, CSOs, others) engaged in co-design, test and promote new tools or business models for sourcing, production, trade and investment	0	1
AMPLIFY VOICE OF CITIZENRY Citizens and CSOs are mobilised, activated and engaged to change norms and influence policy agendas			
OUTCOME	# of individuals activated and mobilised to raise their voice to push the policy agenda, influence societal (gender) norms, make informed decisions (consumer and corporate behaviour, e.g. on production and consumption practices)	0	8,900
OUTPUT	# of CSO led awareness raising campaigns	0	6
STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY CSOs are strengthened to speak up and engage in policy dialogue			
OUTCOME	# Civil Society actors and target groups with increased L&A capacities	2	41
OUTPUT	# and type of Civil Society actors and target groups supported	39	41

1.4 BUDGET AND ACTUALS 2021

FIGURE 3. COCOA PROGRAMME BUDGET AND ACTUALS PER COUNTRY 2021

	Ghana	Côte d'Ivoire	Sierra Leone	NL / Europe	TOTAL
Budget 2021	€280,579	€255,301	€199,708	€225,426	€961,013
Actuals 2021	€226,183	€210,417	€179,531	€209,193	€825,324
Deviation	€ 54,396	€ 44,884	€ 20,177	€ 16,233	€ 135,689
Deviation (%)	-19%	-18%	-10%	-7%	-14%



2. Coffee

Strategic Objective

To ensure value is distributed (in terms of income and benefits) putting coffee farmers and workers as priority, while respecting the environment.



2.1 INTRODUCTION

Coffee prices have been at record high since July 2021, starting at 1.50 USD per kilogram and hovering above 2.2 USD per kilogram for the last couple of months mainly due to lower volumes produced in Brazil and Colombia, some of the largest producing countries in the world. The increase is also attributed to a general rise in commodity prices due to increases in oil prices and therefore fertilizers prices.

Nevertheless, the issues of living income and transparency have become more prevalent in sector-wide discussions. The International Coffee Organization's Technical Workstream for Transparency is working on standardising data on farmers' true costs of production and sectoral efficiencies in value transmission from the farm gate to the port. Also top roasters and traders are starting to integrate the issue of living income and transparency in their sustainability agendas. 5 new working groups were created to deliver on the aspiration of [the London declaration](#), endorsed by the main European coffee traders and roasters and by the International Coffee Organisation country members in September 2019, to address price levels, price volatility and the long-term sustainability of the coffee sector.

Increasing coffee farmers' bargaining power, including them in decision-making, and assuring coffee farmers earn a living income – that is where sustainability starts. That also means



that coffee farmers must be a recognised part of the supply chain. By targeting the lack of fair value distribution, inclusion, transparency and traceability, our RECLAIM partnership is aiming to make the coffee supply chain in Honduras, Uganda and Kenya more sustainable and fair for all actors and leading to transformative change towards genuine sustainability.



Regaining Bargaining Power and fair prices

Lacking access to finance and struggling with climate change, coffee farmers in Honduras have limited bargaining power and are often taken advantage of. The prices they are currently being paid are often not enough to earn a living income.

Creating more transparency in the supply chain is part of the answer. In 2021, we started to integrate Fairfood's blockchain tool Trace and Solidaridad's Farm Diary allowing farmers, traders and buyers to log transactions in a digital ledger. This decentralised record can be used to verify product claims such as 'fair price' or 'good quality'. More importantly, Coffee Trace/Farm Diary allows for a verifiable transaction log to check that the farmer has actually received the agreed price. With that they regain some power of the prices.

Through this project, we want to prove the business case for transparency based on IT technology. IT-technology not only benefits the farmers, but also allows companies to have proof of claims, quality assurance and a transparent supply chain that allows them to make use of the story of the journey of their product. In the end, we want the main market players in the coffee sector to have adopted transparency as a standard practice.

Covid-19 restrictions limited our ability to organise or attend advocacy events. Virtual advocacy events were the best alternative, although they are to not be as effective as live events

2.2 PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONES 2021

Advocate through Inclusive Dialogue

Milestone 2021: Honduras National Gender Inclusion Policy was included in the national regulatory framework and its implementation strategy developed

Together with [CONACAFE](#), and in consultation with the National Women's Institute, AMUCAFE and State Secretariats, in **Honduras** we developed a document with recommendations for the implementation strategy of the National Coffee Gender Policy. The recommendations were submitted for approval to the Honduran Coffee Institute, the governmental authority in charge.



Milestone 2021: Fair Value diagnostic conducted and disseminated

The report on fair value was developed in 2021, and will be ready to present to the **Honduran Sustainable Coffee Platform (HSCP)** in 2022. The report has recommendations to improve the National Coffee Policy in terms of fair value distribution, with particular focus on women producers.

Milestone 2021: National dialogues initiated and strengthened to provide recommendations for improvement to sector regulatory frameworks

In 2021 together with the **Kenya Coffee Platform** the KCP, we re-engaged stakeholders and submitted new recommendations to the Parliament and the Senate to reform the Kenya Coffee Bill. Our partner Kenya Coffee Producers Association (KCPA), who represents the coffee farmers' interests in Kenya, took an active role in forming and strengthening local collective action platforms to contribute to these policy dialogues.

In **Uganda**, we mobilised key stakeholders into the Multi-stakeholder Uganda Coffee Platform to initiate the dialogue about how to make the implementation of the Uganda National Coffee Bill of 2018 more inclusive.

Milestone 2021: Advocacy towards private and public decision makers through global dialogues and initiatives

As members of the board of the Advisory Council of the Sustainable Coffee Challenge (SCC) we have advocated for prioritising fair value distribution as the focus of its newly created working group, the Sustainable Sourcing Action Network. This is the first time that value distribution will be on the agenda of the coffee sector.

In the board of the Global Coffee Platform (GCP), we advocated for making smallholder producers the center of the new strategy launched in 2021. The GCP adopted this, changing the traditional focus of prioritising the interest of the big roasters and traders. This new strategy will guide their operations for the next five years.

Milestone 2021: Methodology or index for fair value distribution developed to support the private sector, and European citizens mobilised to push for policy change

This milestone is partially covered by the Section 8 Advocate & Amplify in Europe. The development of the methodology/index for fair value distribution was postponed to 2022.

Accelerate Disruptive Innovations

Milestone 2021: Coffee Trace traceability tool developed and piloted

Phase 1 of the Innovative Coffee Trace Pilot was launched in **Uganda** and Honduras. In both countries, the pilot involved numerous virtual working and design sessions with consortium partners and interested companies. It also involved concerted efforts to engage companies (i.e. buyers, traders, cooperatives) in the regions. In Uganda, we expect to secure a suitable first buyer in 2022.

In **Honduras**, we secured a first partner (Capucas Coffee Cooperative) and we were able to upload data from 200 coffee farmers, verify sample transaction data and take the first steps in tracing a container of coffee destined for Matthew Algie in Scotland. With the combined use of Coffee Trace and Farm Diary tool, it will be possible to obtain clear and transparent data on each of the steps throughout the coffee value chain. Matthew Algie is committed to



this initiative with transparent buying and selling contracts. The objective of this model is to achieve a better negotiation with the buyer in Europe and guarantee an incentive to the producer, who receives a more fair value for his/her work and product.

Milestone 2021: Local Area Marketing Enterprise (AME's) structures at the village and regional levels conceptualised

Plans have been created and partnerships established with Uganda National Farmers Federation (UNFFE), Farmer associations, and the Ministry of Agriculture, to further work out the concept of local (parish level) structures to facilitate farmers' access to market and price information. The plans will be further worked out in the coming year.

Amplify Voices of Citizenry

Milestone 2021: Communication channels identified to mobilise coffee farmers and marginalised margroups

In Kenya and Uganda, we started to work with local media houses and multi stakeholder platforms to discuss and disseminate information about coffee policies, market information and issues with gender exclusion. Through radio broadcasting, (women) farmers are given the chance to speak out on these issues.

Civil Society Strengthening

Milestone 2021: CSOs identified and capacity assessments conducted

CSOs capacity gap assessments were carried out in Kenya, Uganda and Honduras to identify the initial situation on Lobby and Advocacy capacities and outline a strengthening plan for the next years. In Honduras, a capacity-building programme on leadership, advocacy skills and social and gender inclusion was developed for CSOs, in partnership with the National Autonomous University of Honduras to guarantee a continuous training process in public policies, incidence, leadership, lobby and advocacy.



2.3 RESULTS ON KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS 2021

FIGURE 4. RESULTS ON KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS 2021 COFFEE PROGRAMME

	Key performance Indicator	RESULT 2021	TARGET 2025
ADVOCATE THROUGH INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE Better, innovative and inclusive solutions that address issues in the value chain are co-developed and submitted to policy makers			
OUTCOME	# of innovative and inclusive solutions / recommendations that are submitted by civil society through inclusive dialogues to key public and private sector decision makers for adoption and implementation	4	3
OUTPUT	# of dialogues initiated, strengthened or joined to engage Civil Society and Civil Society's agenda in debate with public and private decision makers	8	36
	# of (governmental and private) policies for sustainable production, trade and consumption influenced	6	7
ACCELERATE DISRUPTIVE INNOVATIONS Improved transparency and negotiation position for farmers and workers in the supply chain, by co-developing and implementing innovative digital and fair business models			
OUTCOME	# of farmers, miners and workers with improved bargaining position through equitable access to (digital) market intelligence or as a result of new and innovative business models	0	0
OUTPUT	# of farmers, miners and workers using the developed tools and business models being tested for sourcing, production, trade and investment	0	11,900
	# of tools and business models developed and being tested for sourcing, production, trade and investment	1	3
	# and kind private sector partners engaged to co-design, test and promote new tools and business models for sourcing, production, trade and investment	0	4
	# of other non private sector partners (knowledge, public, CSOs, others) engaged in co-design, test and promote new tools or business models for sourcing, production, trade and investment	3	8
AMPLIFY VOICE OF CITIZENRY Citizens and CSOs are mobilised, activated and engaged to change norms and influence policy agendas			
OUTCOME	# of individuals activated and mobilized to raise their voice to push the policy agenda, influence societal (gender) norms, make informed decisions (consumer and corporate behaviour, e.g. on production and consumption practices)	0	8,900
OUTPUT	# of CSO led awareness raising campaigns	0	4
STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY CSOs are strengthened to speak up and engage in policy dialogue			
OUTCOME	# Civil Society actors and target groups with increased L&A capacities	5	19
OUTPUT	# and type of Civil Society actors and target groups supported	6	19

2.4 BUDGET AND ACTUALS 2021

FIGURE 5. COFFEE PROGRAMME BUDGET AND ACTUALS PER COUNTRY 2021

	Honduras	Kenya	Uganda	NL / Europe	TOTAL
Budget 2021	€184,069	€165,624	€105,687	€159,476	€ 614,856
Actuals 2021	€149,450	€115,974	€88,776	€128,305	€482,504
Deviation	€ 34,619	€ 49,650	€ 16,911	€ 31,171	€ 132,351
Deviation (%)	-19%	-30%	-16%	-20%	-22%





3. Tea

Strategic Objective

To contribute to a responsible and inclusive global tea value chain that ensures value is distributed fairly, smallholder tea farmers and workers benefit from decent working conditions, and tea is produced with respect to the environment.



3.1 INTRODUCTION

Since the Covid-19 pandemic, consumers tend to be more health conscious and many people are appreciating the health benefits of (green) tea. Increased demand for higher quality tea products presents an opportunity to intensify global tea trade. However, this requires stronger global policies and frameworks that regulate trading of safe and high quality tea.

The Covid-19 lockdowns worldwide also boosted online shopping and consumers' willingness to try new products. Online shopping platforms in turn present new opportunities for online campaigns to raise the voice of Small Tea Growers (STG) as well as consumers' demand for sustainably produced tea. Some companies are already heeding the call for sustainability. They have continued to roll out more sustainable packaging solutions, such as biodegradable tea bags, paper packaging, and improved tins to remove plastics from the packaging.

Covid-19 lockdowns across all focus regions impacted on the planned deliverables: restricted movements and limited interactions with key stakeholders led to challenges engaging with the project partners, delaying preparations and formalisation of partnerships. In Uganda, 2021 was an election year, and various government departments were not committed to participating in the inception activities, causing some further delays.



Despite this, we were eventually able to create buy-in from various stakeholders from the public, private and CSO. We conducted baseline surveys and gender analyses across all regions, as well as capacity needs assessments to inform the capacity strengthening strategy for among the identified partner CSOs. We entered into partnership agreements with the East African Tea Trade Association (EATTA) and the Ethical Tea Partnership in Europe.

In India, we piloted the TRACEABLE-TEA APP with the active cooperation of seven STGs' associations and agri entrepreneurs. The app was developed in-house by Solidaridad and was well received by all STGs and factories.

Warisan

In Indonesia, we produced the short movie "Legacy", depicting a true story of the dilemmatic life of tea farmers and tea pluckers, whose livelihoods depend on tea, while the incomes they derive are not sufficient to support their families. The movie was released on youtube in [Bahasa](#), and a version with [English subtitles](#). The first version has reached more than 37K viewers since first released on 10 January 2022. "Warisan" was produced to raise awareness among members of the government and the public and raise support from various parties for the sustainability of the Indonesian tea sector.



3.2 PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONES 2021

Advocate through Inclusive Dialogue

Milestone 2021: Baseline and Gender and social inclusion strategy developed

Policy analysis and baselines were conducted for East and Southern Africa, Asia and European tea related policies. A gender and social inclusion analysis for the tea sector was carried out to identify gaps that hinder women, youth and marginalised individuals from participating and contributing to decision making processes, and raising their voices on inequalities on gender and social norms.

Milestone 2021: Multi-stakeholder platforms set up for tea in all countries

In East Africa, we entered into partnership with the East Africa Tea Trade Association (EATTA) will be responsible for organising Multi stakeholder Platforms (MSPs) at national and regional levels, in East Africa. We also introduced the RS! programme to the Ministries of Agriculture, tea industry stakeholders, and NGOs in both **Kenya** and **Uganda**. We highlighted the need to improve and fastrack the operationalisation of tea related policies and frameworks to these stakeholders. We also supported and contributed to an MSP convened by the Tea Association of **Malawi** where all the important stakeholders in the tea sector participated including the



government agencies, smallholder farmers associations, NGOs, and the tea producers to discuss issues affecting the sector particularly gender and social inclusion.

We established a partnership between Bought Leaf Factory Association (BLFA), Small Tea Growers Associations, and tea factories in **Bangladesh**. A multi-stakeholder platform was also set up in **Indonesia**, engaging tea exporters, national tea producers, Indonesia Tea Board, the Ministry of Trade, Indonesia Tea Marketing Association, Sustainable Farmers Association, Jakarta Tea Buyers Association, and the Gemboeng Quinea and Tea Research Institute. In **China**, the Fujian Tea Association (FTA), Anhui Tea Association (ATA), China Tea Manufacturing Association (CTMA), China Rural Entrepreneur Association, and Anhui Agriculture University were engaged in constructive discussions on their role and contribution in revitalising sustainable frameworks for tea and the introduction of traceability and sustainable natural resources management in the supply chain. In **India**, policy recommendations were submitted to the Tea Board of India and the Government of Assam on how the Tea Bill, Assam Tea Policy and Tea Policy 2022 could be improved. Both the state government and the Tea Board of India have initiated discussions with small tea growers' associations and the Bought Leaf Factories (BLFs) Associations with regards to fine leaf percentage and the minimum price.

In **Europe**, we engaged with Ethical Tea Partnership (ETP) in the UK to discuss joint strategic opportunities with regards to influencing European private sector actors and EU regulatory frameworks. An in principle partnership agreement has been reached with ETP. We will engage more organisations in 2022, including KNVKT, The United Kingdom Tea & Infusions Association (UKTIA); Food and Drink Federation (FDF); FAO Inter-governmental Group on Tea; Tea Advisory Panel, Forum for the Future, Living Income/Living Wage; Publish Brew; Research institutes (WUR, True Price, KIT, TNO); European Speciality Tea Association; European Tea Society; Tea & Herbal Infusions Europe (THIE).

Accelerate Disruptive Innovations

Milestone 2021: Multi-stakeholder Innovation Platforms established to connect different stakeholders groupings to co-designing disruptive models

In East Africa, EATTA in partnership with Solidaridad will lead the process of developing IT-tools that will allow for price transparency as the first step towards attaining fair value distribution.

We developed and piloted the TRACEABLE-TEA APP with the active cooperation of seven (7) STGs' associations and agri entrepreneurs in **India**. It has been well received by all STGs and factories. The app will allow tracking of green leaf from the field to the factory, supplied either directly by the small growers or through intermediaries





(Leaf agents, sub agents and Self-help groups of STGs and transporters etc.) as well as to public auction centres and eventually to retail end - i.e., consumer level. By scanning the QR code, consumers are able to retrieve information about the origins of produce, how it was produced, and by whom. The QR code also provides video links to documentaries of STGs explaining how they have benefited as a result of complying with the TRINITEA framework and collaborative relationship with tea factories sourcing green leaf from them.

We have initiated discussions with local stakeholders on how to introduce the TRACEABLE-TEA APP in **China** and **Bangladesh** too over the course of 2022.

Amplify Voices of Citizenry

Milestone 2021: Partner institutes and champions identified¹

Media partners Kenya Environment and Science Journalists Association (KENSJA) and the Water and Environment Media (WEMNET) in Uganda were identified as critical partners to amplify the voices of tea farmers in **East Africa**. We carried out inception meetings to identify areas of collaboration in the coming years.

To raise awareness on gender-based violence in the tea industry we worked together with the Tea Association of **Malawi** (TAML) in a 16-days campaign. The 2021 Global theme was "*Orange the World: End Violence Against Women Now!*" and TAML commemorated the day under the theme "*Unite to End Violence Against Women and Children in the Malawi Tea Sector: ACT NOW!*".

In **Indonesia**, we produced a semi-documentary titled "*Warisan*" (Legacy). This documentary is about the challenges faced by Indonesian tea farmers, with cast members being tea farmers, pickers, and their families. It was released in two (2) versions, **Bahasa**, and a version with **English subtitles** (Legacy) on YouTube, under Tani Link TV's - a channel that focuses on supporting the agricultural sector, plantations, agribusiness development and farmer welfare.

Civil Society Strengthening

Milestone 2021: CSOs identified and capacity assessments conducted

In East and Southern Africa, we entered into partnership with small tea grower producer organisations, tea workers associations and labour unions and we started to strengthen their capacity based on participatory assessments. Similarly, in **India**, we started to strengthen the capacity of the Small Tea Growers Association (STGA). We supported the Indian Tea Association, the largest Industry body of tea producers together with seven (7) smallholder associations bringing the TRACEABLE-TEA App to the scale. In **Bangladesh**, we started to build the capacity, knowledge and skills of the Bought Leaf Factories Association, Small Tea Grower Associations and Bangladesh Tea Board to address issues affecting sustainable tea production, including the need for better prices and quality of tea, and decent working conditions for workers. Digital applications that can provide traceability solutions were introduced and capacity of the associations built to advocate for large scale implementation of the applications and establishment of a sustainable framework for tea in Bangladesh.

¹ Newly identified milestone.



Participatory design and dialogue

In 2021, to launch our RECLAIM Sustainability Tea programmes in Africa, we organised surveys and field visits to a variety of tea estates, and brought together key tea stakeholders to better understand the existing challenges and opportunities, and deliberate on strategies for unlocking the potential in the tea sub-sector. The stakeholders involved various actors from the private and public sector, as well as farmer cooperatives/unions. They called for collective action and collaboration through the RECLAIM Sustainability! Programme.

Establishing strong farmer groups will provide smallholder tea farmers with a platform to dialogue and influence decision-making on issues affecting them, and these processes are invaluable to ensure that the 'true voices of small tea growers' are represented in decision making and help the industry to grow and be more inclusive. We will further support the tea growers and workers to advocate for the improvement of policies and regulatory frameworks on housing, literacy rates, sanitation and healthcare access for tea workers, including sexual reproductive health services for female workers.



Delegates at the Tea Association of Malawi workshop in November 2021.







A focus group discussion with farmers in Uganda.



3.3 RESULTS ON KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS 2021

FIGURE 6. RESULTS ON KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS 2021 TEA PROGRAMME

	Key performance Indicator	RESULT 2021	TARGET 2025
 ADVOCATE THROUGH INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE Better, innovative and inclusive solutions that address issues in the value chain are co-developed and submitted to policy makers			
OUTCOME	# of innovative and inclusive solutions / recommendations that are submitted by civil society through inclusive dialogues to key public and private sector decision makers for adoption and implementation	4	21
OUTPUT	# of dialogues initiated, strengthened or joined to engage Civil Society and Civil Society's agenda in debate with public and private decision makers	8	12
	# of (governmental and private) policies for sustainable production, trade and consumption influenced	14	19
 ACCELERATE DISRUPTIVE INNOVATIONS Improved transparency and negotiation position for farmers and workers in the supply chain, by co-developing and implementing innovative digital and fair business models			
OUTCOME	# of farmers, miners and workers with improved bargaining position through equitable access to (digital) market intelligence or as a result of new and innovative business models	0	85,000
OUTPUT	# of farmers, miners and workers using the developed tools and business models being tested for sourcing, production, trade and investment	54,805	64,600
	# of tools and business models developed and being tested for sourcing, production, trade and investment	4	8
	# and kind private sector partners engaged to co-design, test and promote new tools and business models for sourcing, production, trade and investment	51	15
	# of other non private sector partners (knowledge, public, CSOs, others) engaged in co-design, test and promote new tools or business models for sourcing, production, trade and investment	10	22
 AMPLIFY VOICE OF CITIZENRY Citizens and CSOs are mobilised, activated and engaged to change norms and influence policy agendas			
OUTCOME	# of individuals activated and mobilised to raise their voice to push the policy agenda, influence societal (gender) norms, make informed decisions (consumer and corporate behaviour, e.g. on production and consumption practices)	0	3,200
OUTPUT	# of CSO led awareness raising campaigns	3	12
 STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY CSOs are strengthened to speak up and engage in policy dialogue			
OUTCOME	# Civil Society actors and target groups with increased L&A capacities	22	36
OUTPUT	# and type of Civil Society actors and target groups supported	33	36



3.4 BUDGET AND ACTUALS 2021

FIGURE 7. TEA PROGRAMME BUDGET AND ACTUALS PER COUNTRY 2021

	India	Indonesia	Bangladesh	China	Kenya	Uganda	Malawi	Mozambique	NL / Europe	TOTAL
Budget 2021	€386,139	€214,538	€85,607	€136,610	€158,509	€148,225	€227,646	€123,245	€45,609	€ 1,526,129
Actuals 2021	€155,505	€182,879	€46,271	€48,923	€91,752	€84,534	€120,644	€73,929	€34,684	€ 839,122
Deviation	€ 230,634	€ 31,659	€ 39,336	€ 87,687	€ 66,757	€ 63,691	€ 107,002	€ 49,316	€ 10,925	€ 687,007
Deviation (%)	-60%	-15%	-46%	-64%	-42%	-43%	-47%	-40%	-24%	-45%

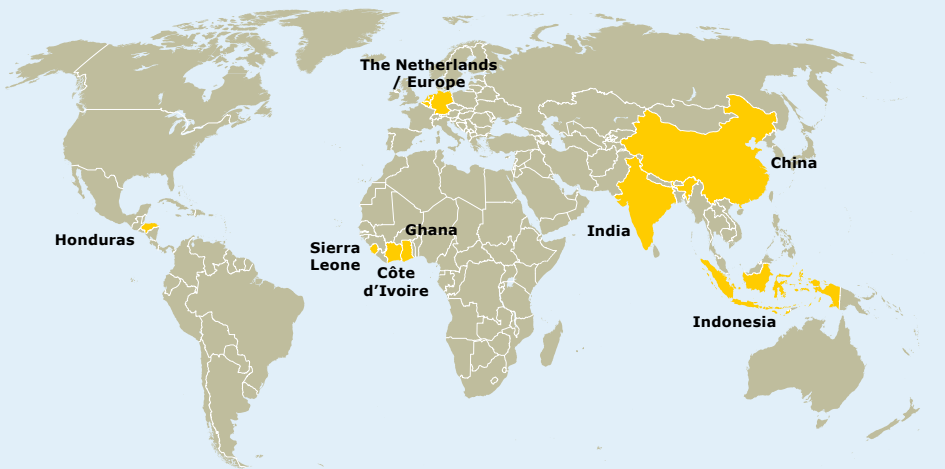




4. Palm Oil

Strategic Objective

Contribute to smallholder inclusive sustainable Palm Oil production and trade, in which workers in plantations and mills work under Decent working conditions, forests and land rights are equally protected, and smallholders are rewarded for the investments made to produce under sustainable conditions.



4.1 INTRODUCTION

In 2021 we started to develop a Global Palm Oil Barometer, looking at the Global Palm Oil sector from a smallholder perspective and illustrating the need to hear their voices in various global initiatives addressing sustainability in the sector.

Smallholder palm oil farmers do not often get a decent and fair pay for their crop. Together with the Oil Palm Development Association of **Ghana** (OPDAG), we have developed recommendations for a new Pricing Mechanism.

A more sustainable palm oil sector in the Asian market is of crucial importance given its share of global palm oil production and consumption. In 2021, we worked on the set up of the SEA-IPOS Council to promote sustainable palm oil production, trade and consumption in India. We have also engaged the China Vegetable Oil Association (CNVOS) to take up the agenda of sustainable palm oil in **China**. In **Indonesia**, efforts were made to establish the Sustainable Palm Oil Consortium in the Sintang District.

Deforestation for palm oil in 2021 in Indonesia was reported by experts to be at a four-year low, or by some even estimated to be at a 20 year low. It would be an incredible achievement



if the palm oil industry is able to decouple itself from deforestation. In **Honduras** we have facilitated industry coalitions to make commitments to ensure no further deforestation for palm oil. Within the Community of Practice for palm oil, we have identified the need to better understand options for Agroforestry in oil palm landscapes. In collaboration with Wageningen University, research was set up to start mapping palm oil agroforestry pilots. In **Côte d'Ivoire**, the implementation of Forest Policy was strengthened.

Labour practices in palm oil are receiving increasing scrutiny and attention. Quite some companies are making steps that were previously unthinkable. Among others Sime Darby Plantation has indicated it will compensate migrant workers for the fees they paid². But there is still a lot to do. In **Honduras**, the regulatory frameworks surrounding palm oil were reviewed with the workers to ensure decent work and gender inclusivity are included. A training program on three policies (Ethic and Transparency, Labour Rights, Labour health and safety) and concrete actions were implemented with three companies, smallholders federations (FENAPALMAH) and agro industry Association (AIPAH) using training modules with participatory learning cycle and appropriated languages.

Palm oil cooperatives and smallholder producers participate in a workshop on Labour Rights and Condition and Occupational health and safety in Honduras

The RSPO is an important driver of change in the palm oil sector. In 2021, a new CEO was hired and a review of the Principles and Criteria 2018 was initiated. Solidaridad Europe co-chaired the RSPO Standing Committee Smallholders to work on implementation and further development of the new RSPO Independent Smallholder Standard (RISS). We have also actively participated in the RSPO Complaints Panel and stimulated improvement of the enforcement systems. Fundación Solidaridad Latin America became a member in the Human Rights Working Group and provided feedback to RSPO Gender Practical Guidelines, FPIC-Free, Prior and Informed Consent-guideline as well as other issues regarding human rights. Public perception (negative image) of Palm Oil is stabilising in Europe. However, it is still quite negative and no-palm-oil-labelling is increasing. We have collaborated with WWF, CNV, CI and many other organisations to balance the image of palm oil in Europe in the SPOC Initiative. Four webinars were organised and various articles on the impacts of sustainable palm oil production were published.

2 <https://www.reuters.com/article/malaysia-labour-simedarby-idUSL4N2UQ10J>

Palm oil cooperatives and smallholder producers participate in a workshop on Labour Rights and Condition and Occupational health and safety in Honduras.





The launch event of the “Myths and Truths of Oil Palm” publication in January 2022.

“Myths and Truths of Oil Palm”

In January 2022, Solidaridad Asia released the “Myths and Truths of Oil Palm”, a research-based scientific study that provides information and assessments on palm oil through an in-depth literature review on research findings by over 15 leading scientists from top universities and research institutions across Indonesia, Malaysia, India and Sri Lanka.

A result of extensive research, the publication vividly portrays the social, economic and environmental impacts of oil palm production. The research paper was launched in a hybrid event, attended by a large variety of stakeholders from Sri Lanka, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Netherlands and other parts of the world.

4.2 PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONES 2021

Advocate through Inclusive Dialogue

Milestone 2021: Agreement reached with China National Vegetable Oil Association to develop CPOS

In **China**, we launched the proposal for a China Palm Oil Sustainability (CPOS) Framework among key stakeholders. We started to mobilise the China Vegetable Oil Association (CNVOA) and its members to build consensus on the framework.

Milestone 2021: Dialogues on sustainability standards carried out in Asia

In Sintang, West Kalimantan, **Indonesia**, we have established a multi-stakeholder consortium with CSOs, smallholders’ groups and the local government, responsible for the implementation of Indonesia Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO), to address challenges and concerns about the implementation of the mandatory ISPO smallholder certification. This aims to accelerate the adoption of ISPO certification by smallholders, as part of the National Action Plan on Sustainable Palm Oil 2019 - 2024.

In **India**, our partner Solvent Extractors’ Association of India (SEA), took over the coordination of the SEA-IPOS Council to coordinate and promote the implementation of the Indian Palm Oil Sustainability (IPOS) framework. The Council will play a crucial role in trade negotiation. Consultations were organised to review the social criteria of IPOS, particularly workers’ rights. Initial dialogues started to identify policy gaps for the sustainable palm oil production and uptake. The governmental Indian Institute of Oil Palm Research (IIOPR) was engaged in the development of the IPOS framework. The national government is engaged in preparation of action plans to expand the sustainable oil palm production and it has announced a new national initiative on palm oil production *National Mission on Edible Oil – Palm Oil (NMEO)*, for self-reliance in edible oil.



Milestone 2021: Baseline studies carried out, strategy further developed

In **Ghana**, a Land Act was passed in 2020, that aimed to harmonise all existing land bills and made provisions for customary land tenure. However, the required procedures to claim traditional areas were unknown to palm oil farmers. Together with the Oil Palm Development Association of Ghana (OPDAG), we started to support palm oil groups to claim and register their farm lands. We also supported OPDAG to initiate a dialogue with the Tree Crops Development Authority, to develop a new palm oil pricing mechanism, to be submitted in 2022. To do so, we will support local civil society actors by enhancing their capacity on the pricing mechanism and land tenure system to participate and further engage in dialogues.

Transparency in Land Governance - Ghana

Land is deeply valued by many African societies, not just as an economic asset but also as a source of cultural identity and spiritual reverence. From extensive research, countries with unclear land policies and weak land governance structures face the challenge of the lack of transparency and accountability. Due to this, smallholder farmers' right of ownership to land and other natural resources is always under contestation; coupled with their inability to monitor land administration in their communities.

To address these challenges, Solidaridad West Africa and TrustAfrica worked together to build the capacity of cocoa and oil palm groups in a Training of Trainers ToT session on a Land Governance Monitoring tool. The CSO Land Governance Monitoring Tool has been designed to enable small scale farmer groups, women, and community-based organisations to gather data on monitoring mechanisms for transparent land transactions. The training and the tool aim to empower cocoa cooperatives and members of the Oil Palm Development Association of Ghana to influence policy.



Bethule Nyamambi - [TrustAfrica](#) said *"putting the CSO Land Governance Monitoring Tool in the hands of land rights actors provides them with the capacity to document and voice irregularities, advocate inclusive land policies, and hold decision makers accountable for good land governance"*.



In **Sierra Leone**, we started a discussion on the National Oil Palm Policy in the National Oil Palm Platform and the RSPO National Interpretation Working Group. We organised a stakeholder consultation on customary land rights and community land ownership to inform stakeholders on the key provisions in the National Land Commission Bill and the Customary Land Right Bill, and to further gather input to strengthen the bills.



In **Côte d'Ivoire**, we mobilised and sensitised local palm oil producing communities about the Forestry Code as well as laws prohibiting child labour. We have contributed to the Draft decree to create an ant-poison and toxic-vigilance centre in support of the existing legal framework on the management of pesticides in the agricultural sector, and it was submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

Milestone 2021: Regulatory frameworks on decent work and gender inclusivity on palm oil value chain reviewed

In **Honduras**, we studied the (implementation of) current corporate policies on decent work and gender inclusivity, and the means they use for the socialisation of these policies. In the first year of the programme we have focused on policies linked to Ethics and Transparency; Labour Rights and Conditions; and Occupational health and safety. We consulted workers about their knowledge of these policies and their implementation. Based on this, we will develop recommendations for individual companies, as well as for the Multistakeholder Platform to debate. For now the key areas for improvement identified include: the quality and use of personal protective equipment, the identification of dangerous work and related alert systems, the attention to accidents and incidents, as well as staff training.

Milestone 2021: RSPO Smallholder Support Fund SSF relaunched

We successfully lobbied for a re-launch of RSPO Smallholder Support Fund through engagement in RSPO Standing Committee Smallholders (Global). The RSPO Smallholder Support Fund will be relaunched in 2022. In 2021, [RSPO allocated hardship funds](#) to certified smallholders.

Milestone 2021: Recommendations formulated for EU mandatory Framework

This milestone is now under Section 8 Advocate & Amplify in Europe

Accelerate Disruptive Innovations

Milestone 2021: Decent work and Gender inclusivity model developed

In **Honduras**, a Decent Work model started to be developed. It aims to be a guided and practical tool to be used by companies, cooperatives and workers, to improve companies' and cooperatives' competitiveness and reputation, bringing also more transparency to the palm oil production. All users will be able to measure the performance of companies and cooperatives on decent work and legal compliance, enabling social dialogue and negotiation mechanisms focused on improvements of the working conditions and the environmental management.

Milestone 2021: Private sector partners engaged to develop innovative tools and models to improve market intelligence, traceability and value distribution within the sector

In **Ghana**, we launched Harvest Alert as a IT-based tool that supports palm oil producers to gain market intelligence and sell their FFBs. We partnered with Tech-Clusterone to develop the User Interface and consulted a number of farmers and farmer representatives to further develop the application. OPDAG and 6 private sector partners also contributed to the development of the app.

In **India**, we started to draft a framework for the development of a palm oil traceability tool in consultation with the SEA, IIOPR, SOPOPRAD and Godrej Industries. The tool will allow both Indian as well as Indonesian smallholders to sell in India.

In **Europe**, Colgate-Palmolive, Sime Darby Plantation and Henkel were engaged to develop innovative models to reward smallholders for environmental performance.



Amplify Voices of Citizenry

Milestone 2021: Awareness raised on gender and youth inclusivity in the sector

In Sierra Leone, during the World Food Day Celebration event hosted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, in collaboration with the FAO, we campaigned for gender and responsible agriculture investment. We have also held radio sessions to create awareness among palm oil communities on land rights and labour issues in the oil palm value chain. We have supported SEND Sierra Leone to carry out a campaign on women and youth access to land, through community radio programmes ahead of the WFD. We also used our communications van to campaign on these issues across rural communities.

Milestone 2021: Citizens mobilised in Europe to influence the policy agenda

This milestone is now under Section 8 Advocate & Amplify in Europe.

Civil Society Strengthening

Milestone 2021: CSOs identified and capacity assessments conducted

CSOs capacity gap assessments were conducted in **Ghana, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire, India, Indonesia** and **Honduras** to identify the initial situation on Lobby and Advocacy capacities, access to knowledge, their ability to create partnerships, and their participation in policy dialogues. Based on these assessments we have outlined capacity strengthening plans for the subsequent years.

Milestone 2021: Gender champions identified and trained to lead grassroots advocacy

In **Côte d'Ivoire**, 11 women (farmers, workers and artisanal oil palm producers) were trained on cooperative management. A woman CSO leader from Sierra Leone was supported to participate in the annual learning academy African Feminist Macro Economics in Senegal. This has helped her to strengthen her leadership skills and other members of the National Farmers Federation of Sierra Leone.

Milestone 2021: CSOs supported to strengthen their lobby and advocacy capacities to participate in multi stakeholder dialogues and carry out their own advocacy strategies

In Sierra Leone, together with FAO we have trained CSOs and women groups to strengthen their lobby and advocacy skills. The CSO Women in the Media participated in a women-lead lobby and advocacy Training Workshop for women in the Responsible investment in Agriculture. In **Côte d'Ivoire**, we have built capacity among 7 local CSOs on the new Forestry Code. In **Honduras**, 12 Producer Organisations were supported on leadership, decent work and social and gender inclusion.





Milestone 2021: Improved smallholder representation at the RSPO Board

After advocating the RSPO Standing Committee on Smallholders to improve the representation of smallholders in the RSPO Board, in order to address smallholder issues better, Fortasbi (Indonesian Association of sustainable palm oil farmers) nominated for a position in the RSPO executive Board and was elected to represent smallholders in the RSPO.



4.3 RESULTS ON KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS 2021

FIGURE 8. RESULTS ON KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS 2021 TEA PROGRAMME

	Key performance Indicator	RESULT 2021	TARGET 2025
 ADVOCATE THROUGH INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE Better, innovative and inclusive solutions that address issues in the value chain are co-developed and submitted to policy makers			
OUTCOME	# of innovative and inclusive solutions / recommendations that are submitted by civil society through inclusive dialogues to key public and private sector decision makers for adoption and implementation	3	7
OUTPUT	# of dialogues initiated, strengthened or joined to engage Civil Society and Civil Society's agenda in debate with public and private decision makers	15	22
	# of (governmental and private) policies for sustainable production, trade and consumption influenced	20	22
 ACCELERATE DISRUPTIVE INNOVATIONS Improved transparency and negotiation position for farmers and workers in the supply chain, by co-developing and implementing innovative digital and fair business models			
OUTCOME	# of farmers, miners and workers with improved bargaining position through equitable access to (digital) market intelligence or as a result of new and innovative business models	0	200
OUTPUT	# of farmers, miners and workers using the developed tools and business models being tested for sourcing, production, trade and investment	0	2,500
	# of tools and business models developed and being tested for sourcing, production, trade and investment	1	6
	# and kind private sector partners engaged to co-design, test and promote new tools and business models for sourcing, production, trade and investment	10	12
	# of other non private sector partners (knowledge, public, CSOs, others) engaged in co-design, test and promote new tools or business models for sourcing, production, trade and investment	18	17
 AMPLIFY VOICE OF CITIZENRY Citizens and CSOs are mobilised, activated and engaged to change norms and influence policy agendas			
OUTCOME	# of individuals activated and mobilised to raise their voice to push the policy agenda, influence societal (gender) norms, make informed decisions (consumer and corporate behaviour, e.g. on production and consumption practices)	0	2,500
OUTPUT	# of CSO led awareness raising campaigns	2	10
 STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY CSOs are strengthened to speak up and engage in policy dialogue			
OUTCOME	# Civil Society actors and target groups with increased L&A capacities	8	47
OUTPUT	# and type of Civil Society actors and target groups supported	27	47



4.4 BUDGET AND ACTUALS 2021

FIGURE 9. PALM OIL PROGRAMME BUDGET AND ACTUALS PER COUNTRY 2021

	India	Indonesia	China	Ghana	Côte d'Ivoire	Sierra Leone	Colombia	Honduras	NL / Europe	TOTAL
Budget 2021	€139,648	€150,026	€136,610	€292,119	€257,152	€216,775	€10,077	€195,727	€154,342	€ 1,542,449
Actuals 2021	€101,025	€82,916	€26,855	€212,279	€183,859	€177,110	0	€143,890	€155,054	€ 1,082,987
Deviation	€ 38,623	€ 67,110	€ 109,755	€ 79,840	€ 73,293	€ 39,665	10,077	€ 51,837	-€ 712	€ 469,462
Deviation (%)	-28%	-45%	-80%	-27%	-29%	-18%	100%	-26%	0%	-30%



5. Cotton & Textiles

Strategic Objective

To contribute to a responsible, inclusive, and climate smart global cotton and textiles value chain, in which smallholder cotton farmers and garment workers in Asia and Africa benefit from decent work, earn a living income, get a fairer value in the chain, and ecosystems are protected.



5.1 INTRODUCTION

In 2021, we had several stakeholder engagements and inception meetings with the private sector, public sector and the civil society organisations to create awareness and identify areas of synergy and collaboration. We carried out baseline assessments, CSO capacity assessments and gender and social inclusion analyses across all the regions. We signed partnership agreements with the **Ethiopian** Textile Industries Development Institute (ETIDI), Textile Federation, Addis Ababa Environmental Authority (AAEA), EsTex Foundation in **Bangladesh**, and the **China** National Textile and Apparel Council.

Black Friday protest action in November 2021 in the Netherlands

On [Black Friday](#), Solidaridad organised a special protest action to draw the attention of the public to the vulnerable position of the makers of our clothes. The 30 mannequins at a central place in the city of Leiden symbolised the 'stripped-down' textile workers, and are holding signs with slogans about wrongdoing in the textile industry.



With this action, we emphasised the need to protect cotton farmers, textile workers and the environment with fair and inclusive legislation. Currently it is allowed to sell clothing that is made at the expense of people and the environment. But just because it's allowed doesn't mean that it's okay. We call on the [European Commission](#), national governments of producing and consuming countries, and companies in the textile industry to commit together to a fair and inclusive supply chain that prioritises the rights of the workers and the environment!

In Europe, we contributed to the EU strategy for Sustainable Textiles consultations individually, as well as together with the [Policy Hub](#). We wrote several position papers with FWF, ETI and FTAO to advocate for a holistic approach, and had calls with Members of the European Parliament to explain our position. We also contributed to the development of the next Dutch Agreement for Sustainable Garments and Textiles.

5.2 PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONES 2021

Advocate through Inclusive Dialogue

Milestone 2021: Baseline and Gender and social inclusion strategy developed

Cotton sector baseline studies and gender and social inclusion assessments were conducted in all focus countries. The gender and social inclusion assessments brought to light the challenges, constraints, and opportunities in the cotton sector from a social inclusion and gender perspective, and provided recommendations for concrete actions such as advocating for skills training for women.

Milestone 2021: Multi-stakeholder platforms and community dialogues established and operational

In **Ethiopia**, we brought together key stakeholders from the textiles industry and public environmental agencies to discuss and find solutions for textile factories' wastewater effluents. While in **Mozambique, Egypt, Zambia, Indonesia** and **Bangladesh**, Stakeholder mapping and mobilization was done. We engaged and set up Multi-Stakeholder Platforms (MSPs) with key stakeholders from both the public and private sector.



We noted that in **Indonesia**, sustainability issues in the textile sector are not perceived as a crucial issue, as such, more effort is needed for awareness raising of stakeholders. In **Bangladesh**, Issues related to updating conducive policies on taxation, energy utilisation, green financing, and other incentivizing mechanisms for textile sector development and growth were discussed. While in **China**, an MoU between China National Textile and Apparel Council (CNTAC) and Solidaridad Asia was signed, and a contract between China Textile Information Centre (CTIC) and Solidaridad was signed to support the development of the China sustainable cotton guidelines.

In **Europe** we contributed directly, and through the main industry advocacy group [The Policy Hub](#) to the European Commission consultation process for the EU strategy for Sustainable Textiles through our suggestion that the draft strategy focuses on reducing the environmental impact of the textile sector without a holistic approach that brings together environmental, social and commercial practices. In addition, we [presented the perspectives of the trade unions and NGOs](#) at the closing ceremony of the Dutch Agreement on Sustainable Garments and Textile, which came to an end in December 2021.

We collaborated with the German Partnership for Sustainable Textiles, Ethical Trade Initiative, FairWear Foundation to develop the Common Framework for Responsible Purchasing Practices; a common framework that MSIs can use for their brand members to report on their own practices.

We distributed the wet processing guidebook for brands we developed in 2020, to Dutch brands, and this formed the basis for a training session where seven Dutch brands left the training with a draft internal policy on how to reduce environmental impact in wet processing.

Accelerate Disruptive Innovations

Milestone 2021: Farmer2Market platform designed

Farmer2Market is a tool that aims to increase farmers' access to markets and that allows them to bargain for better prices with off takers and potentially to bypass middlemen. The platform will be piloted in **Mozambique** and **Zambia** 2022. In **China**, the Gansu cotton tool, a technology meant to support and facilitate learning and training, was piloted and reviewed together with 100 cotton farmers. The tool will be refined and simplified in 2022 to address the feedback from the farmers.

Amplify Voices of Citizenry

Milestone 2021: Partner institutes and champions identified

In **Ethiopia**, **Mozambique** and **Zambia** we identified channels to use to amplify the voices of cotton farmers, including local media houses and multi-stakeholder platforms. Media campaigns will be carried out in 2022. In **Bangladesh**, a [newspaper article](#) was published, highlighting the views and perspectives of the main tea sector stakeholders. The media coverage of this article was around 125,000 and created awareness on improved manufacturing processes and policies related to textile sector development.

The approach for the Cotton Ranking was revised, in collaboration with PAN UK and WWF. The report will be published in 2023.



Civil Society Strengthening

Milestone 2021: CSOs identified and capacity assessments conducted

In **Ethiopia**, six CSOs³ were identified, engaged and capacitated. Together with the Textile Federation of Ethiopia we held two training sessions for the workers unions to enhance their ability for dialogue and collective bargaining in their respective textile and garment factories. In **Mozambique** and **Zambia**, cotton producer associations were identified and engaged for capacity building in 2022. In **Bangladesh**, we supported EsTex Foundation to strengthen their in-depth understanding of the current challenges in the textile sectors, identify potential stakeholders and collaborative partners to design possible solutions with. Together with EsTex, we convened a stakeholder consultation workshop and created a multistakeholder platform to discuss issues affecting the sector. In **China** and **India**, CSOs and producer organisations were identified and capacity assessments were conducted to strengthen their lobby and advocacy capabilities. In **Indonesia**, we identified two local CSOs and developed plans to support them to promote sustainable and inclusive business models, raise awareness through campaigns, and initiate dialogue on Corporate Social Responsibility.

3 Indochine Apparel Workers Union, Kanoria Africa Textiles, Workers Union, Else Addis Workers Union, Hirdaramani Garment Workers Union, Yirgalem Addis Textile Workers Union, Tal Apparel Workers Union.



5.3 RESULTS ON KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS 2021

FIGURE 10. RESULTS ON KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS 2021 COTTON & TEXTILES PROGRAMME

	Key performance Indicator	RESULT 2021	TARGET 2025
ADVOCATE THROUGH INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE Better, innovative and inclusive solutions that address issues in the value chain are co-developed and submitted to policy makers			
OUTCOME	# of innovative and inclusive solutions / recommendations that are submitted by civil society through inclusive dialogues to key public and private sector decision makers for adoption and implementation	16	16
OUTPUT	# of dialogues initiated, strengthened or joined to engage Civil Society and Civil Society's agenda in debate with public and private decision makers	19	10
	# of (governmental and private) policies for sustainable production, trade and consumption influenced	15	20
ACCELERATE DISRUPTIVE INNOVATIONS Improved transparency and negotiation position for farmers and workers in the supply chain, by co-developing and implementing innovative digital and fair business models			
OUTCOME	# of farmers, miners and workers with improved bargaining position through equitable access to (digital) market intelligence or as a result of new and innovative business models	0	3,100
OUTPUT	# of farmers, miners and workers using the developed tools and business models being tested for sourcing, production, trade and investment	100	3,100
	# of tools and business models developed and being tested for sourcing, production, trade and investment	3	10
	# and kind private sector partners engaged to co-design, test and promote new tools and business models for sourcing, production, trade and investment	3	14
	# of other non private sector partners (knowledge, public, CSOs, others) engaged in co-design, test and promote new tools or business models for sourcing, production, trade and investment	19	30
AMPLIFY VOICE OF CITIZENRY Citizens and CSOs are mobilised, activated and engaged to change norms and influence policy agendas			
OUTCOME	# of individuals activated and mobilised to raise their voice to push the policy agenda, influence societal (gender) norms, make informed decisions (consumer and corporate behaviour, e.g. on production and consumption practices)	0	3,500
OUTPUT	# of CSO led awareness raising campaigns	3	23
STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY CSOs are strengthened to speak up and engage in policy dialogue			
OUTCOME	# Civil Society actors and target groups with increased L&A capacities	1	18
OUTPUT	# and type of Civil Society actors and target groups supported	16	18



5.4 BUDGET AND ACTUALS 2021

FIGURE 11. COTTON & TEXTILES PROGRAMME BUDGET AND ACTUALS PER COUNTRY 2021

	India	Indonesia	China	Bangladesh	Egypt	Ethiopia	Zambia	Mozambique	NL / Europe	TOTAL
Budget 2021	€206,611	€278,185	€204,913	€248,120	€110,634	€200,169	€265,241	€326,970	€248,325	€ 2,089,168
Actuals 2021	€39,340	€213,157	€65,642	€68,955	€59,093	€79,114	€121,284	€154,620	€194,888	€ 996,093
Deviation	€ 167,271	€ 65,028	€ 139,271	€ 179,165	€ 51,541	€ 121,055	€ 143,957	€ 172,350	€ 53,437	€ 1,093,075
Deviation (%)	-81%	-23%	-68%	-72%	-47%	-60%	-54%	-53%	-22%	-52%



6. Gold

Strategic Objective

To contribute to a responsible global gold value chain, where artisanal small-scale gold miners, a substantial proportion being women, work under legal and safe conditions, earning a living income with improved bargaining positions vis-a-vis buyers and investors, and where biodiversity is protected.



6.1 INTRODUCTION

Globally, there is an increasing demand for supply chain due diligence, driven mainly by gold consuming countries. In this regard, governments in both producing and consuming ASM gold countries continue to introduce strategies to promote responsible mining practices in ASMs. In **Ghana**, for instance, a series of consultative dialogues were held to propose diverse views for the development of appropriate policy options for a sustainable and environmentally friendly ASM mining. In **Uganda**, the Mining and Minerals Bill was passed to promote transparency in mining operations to attract investments. Work is also underway in **Peru** to formulate the first national policy for the development of the ASM sector based on a human rights approach. In **Europe**, recommendations from CSOs from the South are being incorporated in the EU Minerals Regulations.

ASM producing countries continue to face challenges with formalisation and enforcement of regulations to ensure sustainable mining practices. In some instances, such as Peru, political instability has also caused uncertainties in the sector resulting in low investments.

“Chain of custody” initiatives aim to ensure traceable supply chains from mine to market that are free from conflict and human rights abuses. They respond to the needs of companies



seeking to meet international regulations and/or voluntary codes and to ensure good business practices. Over the past years, different techniques and procedures for ASM gold traceability have been employed. These include ASM Gold Downstream Contribution Model, Minexx Traceability Platform, Bag and Tag Systems, among others. However, implementation of such initiatives at a wider scale is still lacking.

Most downstream actors are now focussing on recycled gold to the detriment of ASM, due mainly to perceived reputational risks associated with engaging with ASM. This has led to downstream actors disengaging from the urgent needs of millions of people working in ASM.

The restrictions imposed to contain the Covid-19 pandemic affected the implementation of our projects leading to delays and difficulties to meet stakeholders in person, which is key to build trust and engage them in the advocacy process. In Europe, the impact of Covid-19 on the economy led to low prioritisation of sustainability issues. Companies put less emphasis on sustainability and became even more reluctant to invest in responsible ASM, as they focused on sustaining their businesses. This was more prominent among the SME members of the Gold Covenant. We however continued engaging with these companies to bring them back on board.

In **Kenya**, general elections led to low turnout of stakeholders for some programme activities. Also, some activities had to be rescheduled due to the elections. In Peru, the current political climate has created uncertainty and discouraged investments in the mining sector. Partner large scale mines became more hesitant to implement the promoted coexistence mechanisms with ASM, as they are more concerned about the viability and continuity of their operations in the country. The programme continued to engage with these mines in order to sustain their interest.

Inclusive dialogue in Peru

In Peru, the start of the RECLAIM Sustainability! programme in 2021 was shaped by the [partnership between Solidaridad and the Ministry of Energy and Mines](#) for promoting the new national policy for Artisanal and Small-scale Mining (ASM), which encourages the sustainable development of ASM in economic, social and environmental terms. In over 20 inclusive dialogue forums, between 25 ASM leaders, 36 women miners and 67 government officials, engaged, and we ensured voices and expectations of all miners are considered in the formulation of this policy.

Additionally, Solidaridad worked with 8 women mining leaders from different regions to create the country's first National Network of ASM Women (NNAW), which will group 20 mining women's associations at the national level in its first phase. In 2022, Solidaridad will support the implementation of the new ASM policy at the national level and will accompany the consolidation of the NNAW.



Mrs. Mery Machicado from the Federation of Gold Mining Cooperatives of Northern La Paz (Bolivia) shares with her Peruvian peers key lessons learned in the quest for recognizing the rights of women miners.



6.2 PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONES 2021

Advocate through Inclusive Dialogue

Milestone 2021: ASGM Living wage Baseline study published and disseminated

This study was postponed to give priority to the favourable political momentum in **Peru** (see point 2 of this same section). Taking advantage from the national elections, we led the campaign “MAPE Electoral” to provide mining unions and key stakeholders relevant information on the ASM plans of the different candidates running for the National Congress positions.

Milestone 2021: Dialogue with authorities, private actors and CSOs started

In **Peru**, we have signed an agreement with the new authorities of the Ministry of Energy and Mines to formally support the development of the New National Multisectoral Policy for ASM that intends to strengthen the formalisation process. We have initiated a [consultation process](#) to socialise it with 17 women lead miners and we started to systematise the input for the Ministry. This is the first National Policy that includes women miners in its consultation process. We also held workshops with ASM unions throughout the country to discuss the New ASM Policy and validate it with them.

In **Uganda**, we worked with the Uganda Association of Artisanal and Small-scale Miners (UGAASM) to identify the shortcomings of the current mining policy framework⁴. We found out that it hardly address issues concerned with decent work and labour conditions, does not have provisions that facilitate fair value distribution through the supply chain and presents risk of double taxation. We will support UGAASM to advocate for improvements in this regulatory framework for a safer and more inclusive mining sector.

In **Kenya**, in partnership with the Centre for Environmental Justice and Development (CEJAD), we brought CSOs together to discuss and raise awareness on the Mining Act and its Self Regulatory Framework that covers issues related to health and safety, sustainable natural resource management, labour rights, inequalities and child labour. We developed a handbook to raise awareness among miners on occupational safety and health requirements at mine sites, and raised awareness among miners about their roles and duties in promoting decent working conditions at mine sites.

Together with CSOs, producer organisations and media, we contributed to the development of the **Ghana** Mining Vision, by submitting recommendations on technological and financial support to the ASM sector to benefit rural households, and we are advocating the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources and the Minerals Commission to adopt these recommendations. In addition, we have engaged national governmental authorities and private sector partners to promote the adoption of the CRAFT Code. Initial discussions were held with the Gender Desk of the Minerals Commission to formulate an ASM Gender Policy. We also participated in the national consultative dialogue that was organised by the Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources, and submitted recommendations to the Policy on Sustainable ASM for National Development. And we had one-on-one meetings with the Technical Committee responsible for drafting the policy framework to incorporate some components of the CRAFT Code in the national policy.

4 Ugandan Mining Act 2003 and its amendment 2021.



Through our partner Women's Rights and Mining (WRM), we have provided guidance and suggestions to the OECD Minerals Forum sessions to ensure they are gender sensitive, both in content and in process.

Milestone 2021: European Public and private actors trained on new EU regulation on Conflict Minerals

In 2021, the focus was more on influencing these actors, rather than on training them. As a result of joint advocacy work with Southern and Northern CSOs, participants at the EU Conference on Conflict Minerals Regulations⁵ adopted a set of recommendations to strengthen the EU's engagement with producing countries. This is the first time that producer countries have been consulted in the discussions about the EU Regulation that intends to change practices in producing areas.

Accelerate Disruptive Innovations

Milestone 2021: Innovative tools and models to improve traceability, value distribution and artisanal small scale miners' bargaining position within the sector

In **Ghana**, we have signed an MoU with Goldridge, a gold trading and exporting company, to pilot the CRAFT Code in its mines. The Code was tested in 20 ASMs with 1,442 miners and it seeks to support the efforts of legitimate ASM producers to sell their product into formal supply chains and, vice versa, help downstream supply chain actors to engage with legitimate ASM producers. We engaged with the University of Mines and Technology (UMAT) to co-develop a mercury-free processing technology for **Ghana**.

In **Kenya**, we initiated discussions with CSOs, the Ministry of Mines, national and county government representatives to identify the transparency challenges in the ASM sector and start developing tools and models to address these challenges and make the sector more transparent, as a first step to improve the value distribution.

In **Peru**, we have tested the ASM-MSM/LSM coexistence model with 2 Medium-Scale Mines. The results so far show that the model is attractive and beneficial for mines and miners. It significantly improves miners' bargaining position, making them to be considered by MSMs and LSMs as business partners rather than as illegal agents to be prosecuted. We will continue documenting and disseminating the model to other companies in the Peruvian mining sector as well as in the value chain. In partnership with University Pacifico, we hosted a series of webinars to present case studies on the ASM/LSM coexistence model to mining companies and other relevant stakeholders. Another partnership with the University of Colorado was initiated to generate evidence on ASM inclusive models and disruptive innovations.

In **Europe**, together with The Impact Facility (TIF), Fairphone and Aunexum, we launched an innovative ASM Gold downstream contribution model that includes upstream traceability and a fund for mid- and downstream companies to contribute to development of ASM. 5 companies signed the Letter of Intent to adopt the innovative the model.

⁵ During the conference it was agreed to change the name of the EU Regulation from Conflict Minerals to Responsible Minerals Regulation.



Amplify Voices of Citizenry

Milestone 2021: Communication channels identified to mobilize artisanal small scale miners

In **Kenya** and **Uganda**, we have identified local media houses and platforms as new partners with whom we can work together to make the concerns of ASM miners heard more broadly. In 2022, we will keep supporting ASM miners and CSOs communication skills to bring the challenges for ASM formalization to the public discussion.

Milestone 2021: Awareness raising campaign launched in Ghana

In **Ghana**, we led campaigns on the formalisation of ASM and the responsible use of mercury. We held sensitization events on the new ASM licensing procedure in 4 mining areas. Over 200 miners and community members attended these events.

Milestone 2021: European citizens reached and activated to push for change with policy makers

This milestone is now under Section 8 Advocate & Amplify in **Europe**.

Civil Society Strengthening

Milestone 2021: Baseline studies, scoping/needs assessment, gender analysis and social inclusion assessments and; capacity gap assessment of CSOs and POs to inform capacity and training needs

Baseline studies, gender analysis and capacity gap assessments were carried out in **Kenya** and **Uganda** and strengthening plans developed.

Milestone 2021: CSOs supported to participate in multi stakeholder dialogues and carry out their own advocacy strategies

In **Ghana**, 5 local CSOs that joined the ReMNET and 3 youth groups were supported to develop their policy advocacy plans and to strengthen their participation in multi-stakeholder dialogues on sustainability issues, represent the interests and voices of ASM gold miners, advocate for gender and social inclusive policies, better working conditions, and women's reproductive health and rights in ASM communities. The Ghana National Association of Small-scale Miners (GNASSM) and the Women in Mining (WIM) organisation were supported to improve their skills to convene dialogues at national and local levels.

We supported the co-head of the ASM team for WIM to attend the African Feminist Macroeconomic Academy (AFMA) 2021 edition, in Senegal. The women farmers' agenda advocated included fight against widespread sexual violence in the mining sector, equal pay for women and men miners, women's ownership of mining licenses, and fight child labor in the mining sector.

Milestone 2021: Coalitions and CSO networks formed

We held workshops in **Peru** to build capacities and promote knowledge sharing among leader women miners, and to create the National Network of ASM Women Miners. They were trained on leadership and soft skills, self-esteem strengthening, associativity and managerial capacities, among others.



6.3 RESULTS ON KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS 2021

FIGURE 12. RESULTS ON KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS 2021 GOLD PROGRAMME

	Key performance Indicator	RESULT 2021	TARGET 2025
ADVOCATE THROUGH INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE Better, innovative and inclusive solutions that address issues in the value chain are co-developed and submitted to policy makers			
OUTCOME	# of innovative and inclusive solutions / recommendations that are submitted by civil society through inclusive dialogues to key public and private sector decision makers for adoption and implementation	6	5
OUTPUT	# of dialogues initiated, strengthened or joined to engage Civil Society and Civil Society's agenda in debate with public and private decision makers	8	10
	# of (governmental and private) policies for sustainable production, trade and consumption influenced	13	14
ACCELERATE DISRUPTIVE INNOVATIONS Improved transparency and negotiation position for farmers and workers in the supply chain, by co-developing and implementing innovative digital and fair business models			
OUTCOME	# of farmers, miners and workers with improved bargaining position through equitable access to (digital) market intelligence or as a result of new and innovative business models	0	2,000
OUTPUT	# of farmers, miners and workers using the developed tools and business models being tested for sourcing, production, trade and investment	1,711	3,000
	# of tools and business models developed and being tested for sourcing, production, trade and investment	4	8
	# and kind private sector partners engaged to co-design, test and promote new tools and business models for sourcing, production, trade and investment	6	30
	# of other non private sector partners (knowledge, public, CSOs, others) engaged in co-design, test and promote new tools or business models for sourcing, production, trade and investment	23	15
AMPLIFY VOICE OF CITIZENRY Citizens and CSOs are mobilised, activated and engaged to change norms and influence policy agendas			
OUTCOME	# of individuals activated and mobilised to raise their voice to push the policy agenda, influence societal (gender) norms, make informed decisions (consumer and corporate behaviour, e.g. on production and consumption practices)	0	4,000
OUTPUT	# of CSO led awareness raising campaigns	0	7
STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY CSOs are strengthened to speak up and engage in policy dialogue			
OUTCOME	# Civil Society actors and target groups with increased L&A capacities	0	31
OUTPUT	# and type of Civil Society actors and target groups supported	26	31

6.4 BUDGET AND ACTUALS 2021

FIGURE 13. GOLD PROGRAMME BUDGET AND ACTUALS PER COUNTRY 2022

	Ghana	Kenya	Uganda	Peru	NL / Europe	TOTAL
Budget 2021	€229,315	€269,369	€197,932	€294,236	€191,033	€ 1,181,885
Actuals 2021	€165,985	€116,793	€93,232	€289,665	€137,619	€ 803,294
Deviation	€ 63,330	€ 152,576	€ 104,700	€ 4,571	€ 53,414	€ 378,591
Deviation (%)	-28%	-57%	-53%	-2%	-28%	-32%



7. Africa Food

Strategic Objective

To contribute to sustainable, inclusive and safe local food value chains in Africa, in which producers, the majority being women, receive a fair value for their produce, work under legal and safe conditions, and have improved access and control over land and other productive resources.



7.1 INTRODUCTION

Trading shifts in horticulture sub-commodities are beginning to emerge. Certain sub-commodities are increasingly being produced, traded and consumed in Africa and the global south. In **Kenya** avocados were traditionally produced for the domestic market, however, they are now increasingly being exported, while green beans traditionally exported are increasingly going towards the domestic market.

The push for Africa to trade within herself continued to gain momentum in 2021. Compared with 67% in trade between European countries, 61% in Asian countries, and 47% in the Americas; total trade between African nations present significant untapped opportunities. Global Value Chains ought to be beneficial to growth, and it presumes that sectors or countries can access value chains, can compete within them, and can capture the benefits of fair value sharing or for local economic development. Many African countries have been incorporated into global value chains at the low-skill and low-value parts of the chain where there are limited opportunities for upgrading into more complex technology-based and skill-intensive industries. Partly due to this trend, regional value chains have emerged as complementary development tools. The African Free Trade Agreement gives a prominent effect to strengthen regional trade and value chain development opportunities. Since the start of 2021 negotiations are underway to eliminate tariffs on goods over a five to 10-year period.



A significant development has been the adoption of the East African Community (EAC) Fruits and Vegetables (F&V) Value Chain Strategy and Action Plan, 2021-2031 by the regional intergovernmental organisation, the East African Community, providing a regional roadmap to steer the development of the fruits and vegetables sub-sector. The Strategy sets out to address the fragmented production base across the EAC which is predominantly small holder dominated, with low productivity. The Strategy and Action Plan proposes interventions focused on increasing production capacity, strengthening of R&D and technology and promotion of Throughout 2021, and despite Covid-19 disruptions, we were able to carry out the planned assessments, and established partnerships and networks with potential implementing partners and Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) such NADEC, Action Aid and grassroots associations such as Regantes De Mafyane, Domue Association, Tilimbiqui Association. In Mozambique, we launched the fruits and vegetables MozBopa standard in November 2021. Currently the standard is a voluntary standard aimed to address issues of food safety, sustainable production and consumption and better value for products that have been produced in a responsible manner.

MozBoPa - from voluntary standard to a mandatory regulatory framework

The Mozambiquan horticulture Good Practices Standard MozBoPa will assist smallholder farmers to produce according to Local/Global Good Agricultural Practices, ensuring safe food for local consumption & traceability. This ultimately reduces the barriers smallholders experience in accessing formal markets.

To celebrate Quality Week in Mozambique, Solidaridad, in collaboration with INNOQ and the Department of Agriculture, hosted a multi-stakeholder seminar on the 11th of November 2021. This event introduced and highlighted the importance of the MozBopa standard to create more partnerships to disseminate the norm and make it mandatory.



Some participants petitioned to make the norm partially mandatory. MozBoPa is a voluntary framework, however it will be developed into a mandatory regulatory framework, with an effective monitoring compliance and implementation system. The discussions during the event included goals, ambitions and insights on the implementation issues to ensure a smooth transition from a norm to an obligatory standard.



7.2 PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONES 2021

Advocate through Inclusive Dialogue

Milestone 2021: Completion of baseline studies and gender and social inclusion assessments

As part of the evidence generation, we conducted a baseline study and policy analysis in East and Southern Africa, Asia and Europe, to understand the state of policies, CSOs operating in the countries and past and ongoing advocacy initiatives to leverage in the RS! Programme. Gender and social inclusion assessments were also conducted. We have also engaged stakeholders to have initial reviews of the Kenya National Potato Strategy (2021-2021).

Milestone 2021: Inclusive Multi Stakeholder platforms established

In **Mozambique**, an existing platform of various public and private institutions, organisations and associations was convened to discuss the next level of the MozBoPa norm, which is a regulatory format that will enact the standard. We are at the advanced stages of developing a strategy with the Government of Mozambique to use the Ministry of Agriculture extension network as the main vehicle of the MozBopa implementation in the irrigation schemes of the country. The Ministry of Agriculture recently recruited over 5,000 extension officers in Mozambique to provide the necessary technical assistance to farmers groups around the country to implement the standard. The Ministry of Agriculture will also work with CSOs to support the implementation of MozBopa in Mozambique.

Since 2018, Solidaridad has been pursuing the establishment of a local standard for fruit and vegetables in **Zambia** (ZamGap). A platform formed by the Zambia Bureau of Standards, Ministry of Agriculture, CSOs and other partners was created in 2019. However, there is a need to revive it to make the transition for the next steps. In 2021, good progress was made to revive the MSP and the Zambia Bureau of Standards and partners have been working on the draft of ZamGap using the KenyaGap as a benchmark.

In **Egypt**, partnerships have been identified and engagements were made with the International Labour Organization (ILO), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), Agricultural Research Council (ARC), as well as local NGOs such as Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services (CEOSS), and private sector such as SEKEM. We are also working closely with the Ministry of Agriculture in Egypt to get advice and guidance in understanding the country context and working modalities.

Accelerate Disruptive Innovations

Milestone 2021: Co-design of disruptive innovations initiated

Farmer2Market is a tool that aims to increase farmers' access to markets and that allows them to bargain for better prices with off takers and potentially to bypass middlemen. In **Mozambique** and **Zambia**, we are in advanced discussions with soy off takers, Escolha do Povo and Sunseed, to pilot the Farmer2Market platform in 2022. We started enrolling farmers in piloting and co-designing the FarmImpact platform, a tool that allows farmers to showcase the impact of their practices as a mitigation mechanism against Carbon Dioxide emissions.



Amplify Voices of Citizenry

Milestone 2021: Champions identified and supported with needed skills for advocacy

In **Mozambique**, we worked with NADEC to campaign for the uptake of the MozBopa standard. NADEC also made use of theatre to create awareness on labour issues, gender discrimination, poor natural resource management, and unfair distribution of value among farmers. Furthermore, a total of 53 champions were identified to support campaigns on gender and social inclusion in Mozambique. They will be trained on advocacy, gender and social inclusion issues in 2022. We also initiated discussions with community radios of Angonia and Gurue in Mozambique and Katete and Pitauke in **Zambia** to support campaigns on fair value distribution, gender and social inclusion and sustainable consumption.

Civil Society Strengthening

Milestone 2021: Capacity gap assessment of POs and CSOs plans developed

In **Kenya** and **Uganda** 10 partner CSOs were identified and areas of mutual interest for collaboration were identified. Subsequently, CSO capacity needs assessment were carried out which forms the basis for the capacity strengthening training strategy in 2022.



7.3 RESULTS ON KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS 2021

FIGURE 14. RESULTS ON KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS 2021 AFRICA FOOD PROGRAMME

	Key performance Indicator	RESULT 2021	TARGET 2025
ADVOCATE THROUGH INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE Better, innovative and inclusive solutions that address issues in the value chain are co-developed and submitted to policy makers			
OUTCOME	# of innovative and inclusive solutions / recommendations that are submitted by civil society through inclusive dialogues to key public and private sector decision makers for adoption and implementation	0	6
OUTPUT	# of dialogues initiated, strengthened or joined to engage Civil Society and Civil Society's agenda in debate with public and private decision makers	0	10
	# of (governmental and private) policies for sustainable production, trade and consumption influenced	2	8
ACCELERATE DISRUPTIVE INNOVATIONS Improved transparency and negotiation position for farmers and workers in the supply chain, by co-developing and implementing innovative digital and fair business models			
OUTCOME	# of farmers, miners and workers with improved bargaining position through equitable access to (digital) market intelligence or as a result of new and innovative business models	0	0
OUTPUT	# of farmers, miners and workers using the developed tools and business models being tested for sourcing, production, trade and investment	0	10,500
	# of tools and business models developed and being tested for sourcing, production, trade and investment	1	6
	# and kind private sector partners engaged to co-design, test and promote new tools and business models for sourcing, production, trade and investment	2	17
	# of other non private sector partners (knowledge, public, CSOs, others) engaged in co-design, test and promote new tools or business models for sourcing, production, trade and investment	2	18
AMPLIFY VOICE OF CITIZENRY Citizens and CSOs are mobilised, activated and engaged to change norms and influence policy agendas			
OUTCOME	# of individuals activated and mobilised to raise their voice to push the policy agenda, influence societal (gender) norms, make informed decisions (consumer and corporate behaviour, e.g. on production and consumption practices)	0	13,000
OUTPUT	# of CSO led awareness raising campaigns	0	6
STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY CSOs are strengthened to speak up and engage in policy dialogue			
OUTCOME	# Civil Society actors and target groups with increased L&A capacities	0	8
OUTPUT	# and type of Civil Society actors and target groups supported	4	8

7.4 BUDGET AND ACTUALS 2021

FIGURE 15. AFRICA FOOD PROGRAMME BUDGET AND ACTUALS PER COUNTRY 2021

	Kenya	Uganda	Zambia	Mozambique	Egypt	TOTAL
Budget 2021	€90,303	€76,358	€131,773	€131,773	€122,472	€ 552,677
Actuals 2021	€73,044	€54,701	€83,785	€146,370	€105,662	€ 463,563
Deviation	€ 17,259	€ 21,657	€ 47,988	-€ 14,597	€ 16,810	€ 89,114
Deviation (%)	-19%	-28%	-36%	11%	14%	16%

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8. Advocate & Amplify in Europe

8.1 INTRODUCTION

In 2021, our focus was on influencing public policies in order to have legislations that contribute to fair value distribution, decent work and sustainable natural resources management. To influence these policies we worked in coalition with other Civil Society Organisations, such as in the [coalition of Dutch CSOs, trade unions and companies called IDVO](#). Policies that we influenced were:

- EU legislation on mandatory Human Right and Environmental Due Diligence;
- EU legislation on imported deforestation
- Dutch legislation on mandatory Environmental and Human Right Due Diligence, as a stepstone towards EU legislation.
- National law in Germany on Human Rights Due Diligence
- Lafarge Human Rights and Social Value Policy

We advocated for these policies directly with public policy makers, as well as via citizens, raising awareness among them and facilitating their demands for public change.

In 2021 at Solidaridad Europe we advocated for the [adoption of international supply chain legislation](#) that will have a positive impact on the environment, and the livelihoods of smallholder farmers, workers and miners. Notably, several of our recommendations on smallholder inclusiveness, and on partnerships between the European Union and producing countries, were included in the steps taken by the EU towards adopting such legislation.

We actively advocate moving beyond only voluntary sustainability initiatives by companies, and welcome mandatory measures for corporations as part of a smart mix of measures to address issues in international supply chains. At the same time, we are concerned that regulations might restrict EU market access for smallholder farmers, workers and miners if they are unable to meet the new requirements, or might shoulder them with additional costs and requirements that hinder compliance. We see the need to adopt strong complementary measures to support producing countries. 2021 was thus marked by [several important milestones](#) on this journey towards adopting regulatory frameworks that work for smallholder farmers, workers and miners. We have continuously raised our voices in the EU lobby arena to influence the development of fair and producer-inclusive legislation by the European Commission.

This has laid a solid foundation for us to continue our work in 2022 on advocating for inclusive legislation on EU level, also supported by our citizen campaigns, jointly with a coalition of European organisations.

Towards smallholder inclusive legislation

In a joint paper with Fair Trade Advocacy Office and Rainforest Alliance, [Legislating for Impact](#) (co-signed by a variety of international civil society organisations, also from the Global South), we call on the European Commission to ensure that the upcoming mandatory Human Rights and Environmental Due Diligence (HREDD) legislation is inclusive of the interests of smallholder farmers in various regions worldwide. Moreover, the European Commission should recognize that poverty is an underlying cause of many human rights abuses and negative environmental impacts in global value chains that the legislation aims to tackle.



In October 2021, CSR Europe hosted the [European SDG Summit 2021](#), involving over 200 sustainability leaders in a variety of panel discussions and roundtables on the themes of climate action and just transition. Heske Verburg, Managing Director at Solidaridad Europe, spoke during the high-level plenary session on [Resilient and Inclusive Supply Chains](#), stressing the importance of inclusive due diligence legislation that prioritises the livelihoods of smallholders and is combined with the appropriate accompanying measures.

Verburg urgently called on the EU to partner closely with the producing countries to realise a truly sustainable and inclusive impact. *"Because yes, we can strive for smallholder-inclusive legislation, but it's just one element of the puzzle. Without the right instruments to provide support to producing countries and key actors in the supply chain, such as smallholder farmers, legislation is dead on arrival."*

In order for this smart mix of measures to be effective, the EU will need to jointly develop and implement roadmaps with producer countries to help producers, smallholder farmers, factories and small mines to comply with EU requirements following Due Diligence legislation. These roadmaps need to be developed and implemented with the full participation of the producers themselves, and with sufficient funds available. The EU should also promote financial incentives for smallholders to move towards sustainable practices, in partnership with producer countries and the industry.

8.2 PROGRESS TOWARDS MILESTONES 2021

Advocate through Inclusive Dialogue

Milestone 2021: Recommendations formulated for EU mandatory Framework

We provided [recommendations to EU mandatory Framework on Due Diligence](#) that promote smallholder inclusion and avoid unintended consequences.

We successfully influenced the European Union and some member states (especially the Netherlands) to come up with concrete steps towards legislation for sustainable supply chains.

Milestone 2021: Relevant issues to smallholder producers brought to the discussion of European dialogues on supply chains' regulatory frameworks

We initiated the debate around legislation to aspects that are relevant to smallholder producers, always with a gender lens perspective. This has been challenging as the majority of actors advocating for regulatory frameworks on supply chains focus on topics around liability, support for SMEs in Europe and blanket standards and criteria that should be required to enter the European market. In the process of working towards a regulatory framework that contributes to decent work, fair value distribution and sustainable natural resource management, we have brought the potential unintended consequences of such regulation to the attention of key stakeholders. We advocate for accompanying measures to avoid unintended consequences or turn them into positive consequences.

CSR Europe, a coalition of European companies, shared with their members our [position paper on regulatory frameworks "Changing gear - accelerating inclusive and sustainable production through a new European regulatory framework"](#) as a relevant document in preparation for their webinar "How to Achieve an Inclusive Due Diligence?", providing key insight of how legislation should look like. We have been invited to speak at the event, bringing a clear perspective from the producing countries. CSR Europe made reference to our position -as an organisation with boots on the ground- in their own position, embracing our proposed approach to the legislation, focused on smallholder farmers and the importance of avoiding unintended consequences for them as a result of legislation, and the need for a smart mix of measures to tackle the root causes behind human rights violations and environmental degradation.

We started a coalition with other CSOs including Fair Trade Advocacy, Rainforest Alliance, IUCN NL, Fern and Tropenbos to drive attention on ensuring that the regulation on deforestation is inclusive of the interest of smallholders and avoid unintended consequences. A position paper "[Including smallholders in EU action to protect and restore the world's forests](#)" on this issue was developed and thoroughly disseminated with key public and private decision makers, and presented at different platforms including Amsterdam Declaration Partnership and Tropical Forest Alliance and in direct meetings with members of the European Commission, European Parliament and member states. One of the main concerns relates to the requirement for material to be proven-deforestation-free, through Geolocation and traceability data. This would be hard to comply with for smallholders unless there are adequate support measures, and we see the risk that larger operators will reduce their intake from smaller farms. We aim to contribute to the debate ensuring smallholders can comply with the framework instead of excluding them from the value chain.

Amplify Voices of Citizenry

Milestone 2021: European citizens reached and activated to push for change with policy makers

Together with the organisations in the IDVO coalition we developed and executed a campaign that collected a total of 40,000 signatures to submit a petition to the Dutch Parliament to develop a Dutch Due Diligence Legislation that forces companies to respect human rights and the environment in the value chains in which they are active. After submitting the petition, we shifted our campaign focus to the European level and developed another petition for EU



legislation. We launched it, bringing this to the attention of the Dutch and German public on Black Friday. On this cheapest shopping day of the year, we organized a 'protest'-campaign in a shopping area in the city of Leiden, in the Netherlands. The campaign drew attention to 30 mannequins that symbolized 'stripped-down' textile workers. They were holding signs with slogans about wrongdoing in the textile industry. Passers-by were urged to sign the petition for EU Due Diligence legislation, with the aim to combat the exploitation of people and the environment in international value chains. We collected 1,977 signatures supporting this petition. To verify if our campaign approach was effective, we asked students from the University of Utrecht to undertake a comparative analysis with the goal to come up with recommendations for future campaign approaches. The study '[The Role of Citizen Campaigning in Policy Making](#)' showed that it is most effective to work in a coalition of CSOs, while building up citizen pressure via a petition or a European Citizen Initiative (ECI). These learnings will form the foundation of our campaign approach in 2022.

We have called upon Dutch citizens to join us in the Climate Protest in Amsterdam, with the aim to influence Dutch government to speed up the execution of a just and ambitious climate policy, taking the voices and rights of farmers and workers in the global South into account.

To activate citizens to put pressure on brands to adopt genuine sustainability policies and inclusive business models, we developed several articles, social media posts and presentations to make citizens aware of the role the private sector plays in sustainable international value chains, and to point out what they can do to influence the behaviour of brands. This included for example, communications around the publication of the [Coffee Barometer](#). We also make sure to keep amplifying the voices of farmers and workers, which play an important role in activating European citizens via campaigns.

8.3 RESULTS ON KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS 2021

FIGURE 16. RESULTS ON KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS 2021 ADVOCATE & AMPLIFY IN EUROPE PROGRAMME

	Key performance Indicator	RESULT 2021	TARGET 2025
 ADVOCATE THROUGH INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE Better, innovative and inclusive solutions that address issues in the value chain are co-developed and submitted to policy makers			
OUTCOME	# of innovative and inclusive solutions / recommendations that are submitted by civil society through inclusive dialogues to key public and private sector decision makers for adoption and implementation	17	3
OUTPUT	# of dialogues initiated, strengthened or joined to engage Civil Society and Civil Society's agenda in debate with public and private decision makers	8	3
	# of (governmental and private) policies for sustainable production, trade and consumption influenced	5	0
 AMPLIFY VOICE OF CITIZENRY Citizens and CSOs are mobilised, activated and engaged to change norms and influence policy agendas			
OUTCOME	# of individuals activated and mobilised to raise their voice to push the policy agenda, influence societal (gender) norms, make informed decisions (consumer and corporate behaviour, e.g. on production and consumption practices)	16,212	10,000
OUTPUT	# of CSO led awareness raising campaigns	4	2

SECTION 3

Global Innovation & Digitalisation





1 INNOVATION FACILITY

Investment in innovation is crucial to creating new pathways for empowering communities and building fairer, greener, trade pathways for global and regional commodities. Innovation, whether digital or not, can help improve the efficiency and scalability of solutions, or can 'disrupt' systems to generate new solutions to problems that had been hitherto impossible to solve. In 2021, we worked on a number of digital innovations and piloted them with farmers in international commodities chains (Palm Oil, Cocoa, and Coffee).

Trace is an easy-to-use blockchain-based platform that allows agri-food businesses to make their supply chains transparent and trace their products from farmer to consumer. By creating added value for market players through data collection and storytelling, and sharing this proportionally with supply chain partners, farmers can be rewarded for sharing their data. The platform transforms farmer and transaction data into verifiable and marketable claims. Greater supply chain transparency leads to a more favourable distribution of value for producers and workers, as it empowers them, and it supports Civil Society Organisations to hold companies accountable, inform public policies and mobilise citizens.

In RECLAIM Sustainability, Fairfood and Solidaridad (REC WAF, REC CAM, REC ECA) are piloting Trace with public and private actors and farmers from in Honduras, Uganda, and Sierra Leone as well as Europe to prove the business case for transparency and traceability in cocoa and coffee value chains. In 2021, key sector stakeholders (companies, governmental, producers) got engaged, baseline claims around traceability and proof of payment were identified, and the first batch of product (coffee and cocoa) with verifiable claims was traced! The first year in Sierra Leone resulted in tracing 25,000KG of cocoa from 150 farmers, to local exporter Randlyn Holdings Ltd., and then to Dutch cocoa trader Theobroma-ECOM. In Honduras, we traced 42,000KG of coffee from 200 farmers, to coffee cooperative Capucas, and then to Scottish coffee roaster Matthew Algie. In general, progress is positive and the successful experience with baseline traceability will serve as a launching point for engaging more stakeholders, tracing more products, and integrating more technology in 2022, (see further [section 2, cocoa](#) and [coffee](#)).

Farm Diary, designed in Central America, is currently being piloted for palm oil, and cocoa and is slated to be adapted to coffee, sugarcane and livestock. The tool provides farm management functionalities for smallholders in a format that is visually appealing and intuitive. This allows them to substantially improve farm management –tailoring input use, tracking market prices and weather, and keeping account– and better understand their business. In June 2021, we tested the MVP version developed for Oil Palm with 138 palm oil farmers from Meso America and held participatory workshops to define the contents for the new version for Coffee. The recommendations and findings resulting from the pilots were included both in the backend and frontend of the application (see also [section 2, Coffee](#))

HarvestAlert is an IT-based system that allows for timely evacuation of fresh fruit bunches (FFB) harvested from multiple sources (smallholders, plantations and aggregators) for processing to promote fair value to all actors. The initial idea was to design a tool to alert smallholder farmers when to harvest so fruits are evacuated the same day to ensure they get paid for the actual weight at harvest. However, engagement with other actors (plantations, aggregators, processing mills, etc.) showed that coordinating FFB harvesting and same day evacuation is a challenge. This idea has been modified to ensure all actors in the oil palm value chain benefit. In 2021, the impact analysis has been completed, the infrastructure development is ongoing and prototype design of the user Interface commenced. Our first round of engagement with stakeholders proved that HarvestAlert has the potential to increase efficiency, improve communication, ensure better logistics planning and create traceability systems (see further [section 2, palm oil](#)).

In 2021, besides the above IT based innovations to enhance farmers bargaining power, we have prioritised two further focus areas to learn and innovate on: **Fair Labour**, seeking innovative models to advance decent work in supply chains with strong engagement of producers, private sector, and local and international (technological) partners; and **Fair Ownership**, seeking innovations that allow for democratic ownership, empowering farmers to organise as (co-) owners of businesses. Innovations around these themes will be developed over the course of 2022-23.

2 AFRICA TECH HUB (KITOVU)

Farm Impact is an online service developed by Solidaridad that calculates the Climate Adaptation Index Score for smallholder farmers and nudges them to improve their practices by providing them with incentives. A farmer's Climate Adaptation Index Score reflects the farmer's vulnerability to climate change hazards. So the FarmImpact service nudges farmers to become more resilient to climate change. In 2021 the farmer-to-market platform enrolled 29,057 farmers, mapped 420 fields and recorded 15,873 activities while providing 9,000 Euros of nudges to farmers towards improved farming practices (see [section 2 Cotton](#) and [Africa Food](#)).

We also completed our field assessment on the use of shared digital identities as a tool for African Data consolidation in two provinces of Zambia and we engaged one potential partner ASBA to co-design and pilot this project. We managed to adopt the use of shared digital identities in East and Central Africa. Furthermore, we co-initiated the development of a data warehousing project (YODA). All African teams are participating in the project and we are co-chairing the leadership of this project with our Asian colleagues.



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SECTION 4

Global Linking & Learning





1 INTRODUCTION

In 2021, the Global RECLAIM Sustainability! Learning Plan 2021-2025 was developed, with dedicated learning trajectories for all 5 thematic learning themes. These learning plans aim to produce insights and recommendations on solutions and policy propositions as well as to increase capacity.

The Baseline Report for 2020/21 was produced, submitted to and approved by the Ministry in February 2022. The report describes the policy analysis per commodity for each of the project countries and clearly indicates the starting point and aim of our policy influencing work in the RECLAIM Sustainability! programme. Throughout the baseline assessment, the Global Linking and Learning team provided capacity support and tools for the assessment. The outcomes of the assessments were discussed in sense making workshops, leading -in some instances- to slight adaptations of the programmes on the ground.

In 2021, learning activities started and the first knowledge products were developed. Besides the Baseline Report, these include: structure the Knowledge Hub, start of the palm oil barometer and a biochar carbon financing pilot, two research papers, and a number of presentations to introduce the learning themes.

We also entered into some promising partnerships: we extended and deepened our partnership with the Cool Farm Alliance, in which Cool Farm Alliance will support a soil carbon monetization module that will be applicable globally by any organisation. This complements our existing Rabobank ACORN partnership and piloting that compensates smallholder farmers for the adoption of agroforestry through third party verified carbon credits. We worked together with the University of Utrecht on a research assignment. Master students prepared a study on social activation. Also 6 students were guided to complete an analysis on the enabling policy environment for regenerative agriculture in cotton (India), oil palm (Indonesia) and coffee in East African context.⁶ Additional knowledge partners will be added in 2022.

⁶ In 2022, we will build upon this study to further develop a positioning paper on resilient agriculture for the network and externally.

The first year of this programme, we focused on planning, supporting the Baseline and starting some learning activities. These learning tracks will result in advice on solutions' development or external knowledge products from 2022 onwards. In 2022, we will:

1. Strengthen the involvement of Commodity Communities of Practitioners (COPs), to ensure that learning tracks are rooted in actual cases of practitioners and contribute to the effectiveness of their work. This will be prioritised for 2022 Q1.
2. Continue to build the capacity building of staff in the area of policy analysis and stakeholder mapping.

2 MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS 2021 PER LEARNING THEME

Fair Value Distribution:

In this learning theme, we aim to develop a policy brief exploring economic, policy and structural barriers that hinder the distribution of fair value to smallholders and identifying alternatives that can deliver fair value. In 2021, we started with a systematic review of models to calculate Fair Value Distribution in collaboration with Maastricht University and with a shared conceptual framework.

Climate and Natural Resource Management:

In this learning theme, we aim to learn on the most effective approaches to support farmers gain access to climate finance. To this end, in 2021:

- We entered into **partnership with Cool Farm Alliance**, in which Cool Farm Alliance will support a soil carbon monetization module that will be applicable globally.
- We started a biochar pilot to explore the potential for carbon financing, the business cases and the technology (to be finalised in 2022), based on a pilot in East Africa. We are in the process of forming a partnership with key market players to certify biochar linked to carbon credits and connect it to end-buyers. We will encourage new pilots in 2022.
- Key staff of the Thematic Learning Group supported the piloting of agroforestry based carbon credits projects together with the Rabobank ACORN carbon marketplace. This resulted in 3,000 farmers connected to the platform and 16,660 tCO₂ of carbon credit transactions. This team also supported the preparation of some large scale proposals to make carbon market work for smallholders. The proposals resulted in more than 14 million Euro funding to scale the existing carbon market agroforestry pilots with our Rabobank ACORN carbon marketplace.
- Key staff participated in a 3 week carbon forestry course at the University of Freiburg, and various training were provided to staff to identify and support carbon finance pilot cases. The learning from these pilots will be shared and integrated in other pilots.
- The Natural Resources Management proposition was further defined and learning tracks refined.
- In the framework of a knowledge partnership with the Utrecht University, 6 students were guided to complete an analysis on the enabling policy environment for regenerative agriculture in cotton (India), oil palm (Indonesia) and coffee in East African context, see [Case study report](#).⁷
- Our team from Central America supported the Honduras delegation at the climate conference in Glasgow (COP 26) and explored potential venues to access climate finance for Honduras' agricultural sector.

⁷ In 2022, we will build upon this study to further develop a positioning paper on resilient agriculture for the network and externally.

Decent Work

In this learning theme, we aim to understand what policies are needed to regularise decent work, making it the norm in the private sector. To this end, in 2021:

- We have started identifying the main lessons learnt from previous programmatic experience of Decent Work (along with Fair Value distribution) and developed a Living Wage / Living Income track record (one of the chapters in an overarching Labour Track Record).
- We mapped alternative feasible 'models' of engagement in Decent Work, and explored the development of 'signature' propositions related to Decent Work and regulatory frameworks on decent work.

Sustainable Consumption

In this Thematic Learning Group, we focus on how we can best facilitate behavioural change of individuals, companies and governments. To answer this question we must know why they act as they currently do, and what barriers to change they face or what triggers we can apply to get them to change. To this end, in 2021:

- We produced a [Civic activation research paper](#), in partnership with the University of Utrecht;
- We made a start with revising and improving our (campaigning) approaches and policy propositions.

Gender and Social inclusion

This learning track aims to contribute to address the imbalance of power, and ensure that smallholder communities, workers and marginalised groups have genuine ownership, through established representation and participation, influence and the ability to affect change.

In 2021, the Thematic Learning Team:

- Provided technical expertise and support to all partners to identify GSI-issues at the various levels of analysis (micro, meso, macro), and to develop respective lobby & advocacy project interventions, to close the identified gender and social issues.
- Designed and developed a guide to identify appropriate GSI approaches, based on the gender analysis and research findings to inform the lobby, advocacy and policy influencing agenda. The draft tool ([ideation and tracking guide and matrix](#)) was developed and tested in East and Central Africa and will be finalised, digitised and rolled out in the consortium from 2022 onwards.
- Developed a communication framework for GSI objectives and overall goal of gender & social inclusion in linking and learning.

SECTION 5

**Budget and Actuals
2021**



FIGURE 17. TOTAL BUDGET VS 2021 EXPENDITURE

	Original Budget 2021	Actuals 2021	Deviation %
A. Global Supply Chain Programmes	€8,478,177	€5,492,886	35%
B. Global Digitalization & Innovation	€534,888	€545,872	-2%
C. Global Linking & Learning	€1,038,500	€557,607	46%
D. Partnership Management and Coordination	€500,082	€459,073	8%
TOTAL	€10,551,647	€7,055,438	33%

Figure 17 shows the total budget versus the actuals for the year 2021. The total spending was 7.06 million Euros which accounts for 77% of the total planned budget for the year. In the first year we experienced delays due to the Covid-19 restrictions, as explained in [Section 1](#), which we expect to catch up in the year 2022. The most severe underspending was experienced by RECLAIM Sustainability Consortium partner Trust Africa. This organisation particularly suffered severely from the pandemic, and faced some challenges, to recruit and start up new activities in the consortium.

The budget and actual expenditures are weighted heavily towards the implementation of Global Supply Chain Programmes (budget line A): 5.492 million euros, or 78% of the total actual expenditure in 2021. The total spending in Global programmes (Budgetline B, C and D) amounted to 1.563 million euros or 22% of the total actual expenditure in 2021 (see also Annex 2).

Figure 18 shows the budget versus actuals per country as well as per continent. From the total expenditure, 43% was spent in Africa, 13% in Asia, 10% in Latin America, 12% in Europe. The remaining 22% was spent on the global budget lines; Innovation & Digitalisation, Global linking and Learning and Partnership management and Coordination. (See also Annex 3).

Figure 19 shows the aggregate expenditure per country and the estimated expenditure for the remaining period of the grant.

FIGURE 18. BUDGET VS ACTUALS 2021 PER COUNTRY

	Original Budget 2021	Actuals 2021	Deviation %
Africa	€4,582,876	€3,018,670	34%
Egypt	€233,106	€164,756	
Ghana	€802,015	€604,446	
Ivory Coast	€512,456	€394,275	
Sierra Leone	€416,484	€356,640	
Ethiopia	€200,169	€79,114	
Kenya	€683,802	€397,564	
Uganda	€528,201	€321,243	
Zambia	€397,013	€205,069	
Malawi	€227,640	€120,644	
Mozambique	€581,989	€374,919	
Asia	€2,187,007	€1,031,467	48%
Bangladesh	€333,727	€115,226	
India	€732,398	€295,870	
Indonesia	€642,749	€478,951	
China	€478,133	€141,420	
Central and South America	€684,082	€583,006	38%
Colombia	€10,050	€0	
Honduras	€379,796	€293,340	
Peru	€294,236	€289,665	
Europe	€1,024,211	€859,742	16%
Europe	€1,024,211	€859,742	
Global	€2,073,470	€1,562,552	25%
Global	€2,073,470	€1,562,552	
TOTAL	€10,551,647	€7,055,438	33%

FIGURE 19. AGGREGATE EXPENDITURE AND ESTIMATE EXPENDITURE FOR THE REMAINING PERIOD








	Aggregated expenditure (2021)	Estimate expenditure remaining grants (2022-2025)	TOTAL 2021-2025
Europe	€859,742	€5,025,258	€5,885,000
Egypt	€164,756	€760,244	€925,000
Honduras	€293,340	€1,756,659	€2,050,000
Peru	€289,665	€1,760,335	€2,050,000
Ghana	€604,446	€2,850,438	€3,454,884
Ivory Coast	€394,275	€1,863,315	€2,257,590
Sierra Leone	€356,640	€1,615,708	€1,972,349
Ethiopia	€79,114	€682,725	€761,839
Kenya	€397,564	€2,750,975	€3,148,539
Uganda	€321,243	€2,287,778	€2,609,021
Zambia	€205,069	€1,696,281	€1,901,350
Malawi	€120,644	€964,984	€1,085,629
Mozambique	€374,919	€2,373,381	€2,748,300
Bangladesh	€115,226	€2,231,201	€2,346,427
India	€295,870	€3,894,886	€4,190,756
Indonesia	€478,951	€2,685,442	€3,164,393
China	€141,420	€2,327,003	€2,468,423
Global	€1,562,554	€9,130,360	€10,692,912
TOTAL	€7,055,438	€46,656,973	€53,712,412

Annexes



ANNEX 1

AGGREGATED RESULTS ON KPIS 2021

	Key performance Indicator	RESULT 2021	TARGET 2025
	A SUPPORTIVE PUBLIC SECTOR that enforces national, regional and international comprehensive norms and regulatory frameworks that ensure sustainable production, trade and consumption		
IMPACT	# and qualitative description of new or improved governmental policies implemented for sustainable production, trade and/or consumption (SCS 1)	0	102
	A RESPONSIBLE PRIVATE SECTOR that implements comprehensive policies and innovative inclusive business models for truly sustainable sourcing, production, trade and investment		
IMPACT	# and qualitative description of new and improved private sector policies for sustainable sourcing, production, trade and investment developed and implemented (SCS 1)	0	36
	# and qualitative description of new and improved private sector inclusive tools and business models for sustainable sourcing, production, trade and investment developed and implemented	0	28
	# of private sector actors that commit to implement innovative tools and business models recommended beyond the project (PSD 1a)	0	112
	VIBRANT AND STRONG CIVIL SOCIETY that engages and debates with public and private decision makers, monitors implementation and enforcement of policies and mechanisms, holds decision makers accountable, safeguards gender and social inclusiveness, and demands and consumes sustainable product		
IMPACT	# of civil society actors actively participating in dialogue, safeguarding sustainability, gender and social inclusiveness, and holding public and private decision makers accountable	0	200
		0	31
	ADVOCATE THROUGH INCLUSIVE DIALOGUE Better, innovative and inclusive solutions that address issues in the value chain are co-developed and submitted to policy makers		
OUTCOME	# of innovative and inclusive solutions / recommendations submitted by civil society to key public and private sector decision makers	62	65
OUTPUT	# of dialogues initiated, strengthened or joined to engage Civil Society and Civil Society's agenda in debate with public and private decision makers	81	118
	# of (governmental and private) policies for sustainable production, trade and consumption influenced	84	102
	ACCELERATE DISRUPTIVE INNOVATIONS Improved transparency and negotiation position for farmers and workers in the supply chain, by co-developing and implementing innovative digital and fair business models		
OUTCOME	# of innovative and inclusive solutions / recommendations submitted by civil society to key public and private sector decision makers	0	100,300
OUTPUT	# of farmers, miners and workers using new tools and business models for sourcing, production, trade and investment	57,142	105,600
	# of tools and business models for sourcing, production, trade and investment developed and tested	15	46
	# of private sector partners engaged in co-design, testing and promotion new tools and business models for sourcing, production, trade and investment	74	99
	# of other non-private sector partners engaged in co-design, testing and promotion of new tools or business models	75	111
	AMPLIFY VOICE OF CITIZENRY Citizens and CSOs are mobilised, activated and engaged to change norms and influence policy agendas		
OUTCOME	# of individuals activated and mobilized to raise their voice to push the policy agenda, influence societal (gender) norms and make informed decisions	16,212	54,000
OUTPUT	# of CSO led awareness raising campaigns	12	70
	STRENGTHENING CIVIL SOCIETY CSOs are strengthened to speak up and engage in policy dialogue		
OUTCOME	# Civil Society actors with increased L&A capacities	38	200
OUTPUT	# of Civil Society actors supported	151	200

ANNEX 2

FINANCIAL REPORT 2021 - PER BUDGET LINE

		Global Supply chain programmes	Global Digitisation & Innovation	Global Linking & Learning	Global Partnership & Management Coordination	TOTAL
I	Direct staff costs (country/regional/continental/global)					
I.1	Staff costs	€2,095,061	€289,448	€123,713	€0	€2,508,222
I.2	Local staff costs	€804,296	€29,355	€200,445	€0	€1,034,096
I.3	Consultants and advisers	€381,449	€55,325	€16,480	€0	€453,254
	Subtotal I	€3,280,806	€374,128	€340,638	€0	€3,995,572
II	Other direct programme costs (country/regional/continental/global)					
II.1	Activity costs	€1,051,751	€63,338	€216,969	€218,650	€1,550,709
II.2	Costs relevant to consortium partners	€0	€0	€0	€197,399	€197,399
II.3	Activity-related travel costs	€209,775	€15,420	€0	€0	€225,195
II.4	Project office costs	€110,312	€17	€0	€0	€110,329
II.5	Equipment and investments	€111,744	€27,087	€0	€0	€138,831
II.6	Monitoring, evaluation and auditing	€142,925	€8,603	€0	€19,235	€170,762
	Subtotal II	€1,626,506	€114,465	€216,969	€435,284	€2,393,225
	Total of I and II	€4,907,312	€488,593	€557,607	€435,284	€6,388,797
III	Overheads / indirect costs					
III.1	Costs of support staff	€352,748	€29,050	€0	€0	€381,798
III.2	Not directly allocable administrative costs	€106,142	€28,174	€0	€0	€134,316
III.3	Other non-allocable costs	€126,683	€56	€0	€23,789	€150,528
	Total III	€585,573	€57,279	€0	€23,789	€666,641
	TOTAL	€5,492,886	€545,872	€557,607	€459,073	€7,055,438

ANNEX 3

FINANCIAL REPORT 2021 - PER COUNTRY

	Countries	Colombia	Europe	Egypt	Honduras	Peru	Ghana	Ivory Coast	Sierra Leone	Ethiopia	Kenya
I Direct staff costs (country/regional/continental/global)											
I.1	Staff costs		€631,159	€25,555	€148,117	€183,092	€193,765	€114,321	€101,947	€20,238	€123,619
I.2	Local staff costs		€0	€66,078	€42,182	€0	€51,844	€34,667	€34,667	€88	€42,289
I.3	Consultants and advisers		€48,044	€8,895	€14,950	€12,862	€28,976	€20,144	€19,790	€16,023	€89,370
Subtotal I			€679,203	€100,528	€205,249	€195,954	€274,585	€169,132	€156,404	€36,349	€255,278
II Other direct programme costs (country/regional/continental/global)											
II.1	Activity costs		€88,868	€0	€66,813	€41,305	€159,879	€114,903	€94,825	€32,874	€60,412
II.2	Costs relevant to consortium partners		€0	€0	€0	€0	€0	€0	€0	€0	€0
II.3	Activity-related travel costs		€4,154	€2,176	€4,491	€10,596	€50,140	€37,134	€39,067	€586	€7,002
II.4	Project office costs		€0	€5,176	€0	€2,500	€10,631	€6,413	€4,663	€944	€3,014
II.5	Equipment and investments		€0	€27,664	€0	€904	€20,738	€10,343	€12,753	€2,647	€3,066
II.6	Monitoring, evaluation and auditing		€5,445	€9,441	€0	€2,429	€18,105	€11,641	€11,443	€179	€5,249
Subtotal II			€98,466	€44,457	€71,304	€57,734	€259,492	€180,434	€162,751	€37,230	€78,743
Total of I and II			€777,669	€144,985	€276,552	€253,688	€534,077	€349,566	€319,156	€73,579	€334,021
III Overheads / indirect costs											
III.1	Costs of support staff		€16,148	€0	€7,825	€24,986	€63,822	€41,208	€35,296	€4,015	€41,187
III.2	Not directly allocable administrative costs		€0	€19,771	€7,825	€10,992	€1,301	€698	€436	€236	€8,399
III.3	Other non-allocable costs		€65,925	€0	€1,137	€0	€5,246	€2,804	€1,753	€1,284	€13,956
Total III			€82,073	€19,771	€16,788	€35,978	€70,369	€44,710	€37,485	€5,535	€63,542
TOTAL			€859,742	€164,756	€293,340	€289,665	€604,446	€394,275	€356,640	€79,114	€397,564

Uganda	Zambia	Malawi	Mozambique	Bangladesh	India	Indonesia	China	Global Digitalisation & Innovation	Global Linking & Learning	Global Partnership Management & Coordination	TOTAL
€88,379	€64,646	€31,843	€103,129	€40,509	€92,948	€92,410	€39,385	€289,448	€123,713	€0	€2,508,222
€55,382	€76,077	€37,239	€101,813	€23,823	€20,831	€135,522	€81,795	€29,355	€200,445	€0	€1,034,096
€85,872	€425	€3,704	€13,649	€7,168	€1,154	€10,423	€0	€55,325	€16,480	€0	€453,254
€229,633	€141,148	€72,786	€218,591	€71,500	€114,932	€238,355	€121,180	€374,128	€340,638	€0	€3,995,572
€45,225	€9,637	€22,661	€39,042	€6,867	€142,371	€126,070	€0	€63,338	€216,969	€218,650	€1,550,709
€0	€0	€0	€0	€0	€0	€0	€0	€0	€0	€197,399	€197,399
€3,207	€2,253	€401	€20,872	€400	€4,257	€22,793	€247	€15,420	€0	€0	€225,195
€1,886	€17,080	€1,744	€23,818	€4,303	€0	€28,134	€5	€17	€0	€0	€110,329
€5,100	€3,550	€3,057	€9,593	€7,316	€0	€5,013	€0	€27,087	€0	€0	€138,831
€353	€3,394	€1,531	€11,385	€17,735	€16,122	€17,192	€11,281	€8,603	€0	€19,235	€170,762
€55,772	€35,913	€29,393	€104,710	€36,621	€162,751	€199,202	€11,532	€114,465	€216,969	€435,284	€2,393,225
€285,405	€177,061	€102,178	€323,301	€108,121	€277,683	€437,557	€132,713	€488,593	€557,607	€435,284	€6,388,797
€21,526	€15,883	€11,448	€30,065	€2,458	€6,293	€27,575	€3,013	€29,050	€0	€0	€381,798
€5,759	€10,846	€5,505	€18,653	€2,286	€5,850	€4,785	€2,801	€28,174	€0	€0	€134,316
€8,553	€1,279	€1,513	€2,899	€2,361	€6,044	€9,035	€2,894	€56	€0	€23,789	€150,528
€35,838	€28,008	€18,466	€51,617	€7,105	€18,187	€41,394	€8,707	€57,279	€0	€23,789	€666,641
€321,243	€205,069	€120,644	€374,919	€115,226	€295,870	€478,951	€141,420	€545,872	€557,607	€459,073	€7,055,438

ANNEX 4

FINANCIAL REPORT 2021 - PER IMPACT PATHWAY

Impact Pathways	Advocate	Accelerate	Amplify	Civil Society Strengthening	TOTAL	
I	Direct staff costs (country/regional/continental/global)					
I.1	Staff costs	€944,164	€649,050	€369,064	€545,943	€2,508,222
I.2	Local staff costs	€247,564	€230,462	€170,636	€385,435	€1,034,096
I.3	Consultants and advisers	€134,022	€154,360	€90,802	€74,069	€453,254
	Subtotal I	€1,325,750	€1,033,872	€630,502	€1,005,447	€3,995,572
II	Other direct programme costs (country/regional/continental/global)					
II.1	Activity costs	€312,624	€234,276	€225,689	€778,120	€1,550,709
II.2	Costs relevant to consortium partners	€0	€0	€0	€197,399	€197,399
II.3	Activity-related travel costs	€59,591	€53,920	€43,778	€67,905	€225,195
II.4	Project office costs	€30,797	€24,913	€26,945	€27,673	€110,329
II.5	Equipment and investments	€44,031	€46,917	€25,760	€22,123	€138,831
II.6	Monitoring, evaluation and auditing	€38,974	€46,697	€33,416	€51,676	€170,762
	Subtotal II	€486,017	€406,722	€355,588	€1,144,897	€2,393,225
	Total of I and II	€1,811,768	€1,440,594	€986,091	€2,150,344	€6,388,797
III	Overheads / indirect costs					
III.1	Costs of support staff	€106,691	€97,480	€82,492	€95,135	€381,798
III.2	Not directly allocable administrative costs	€38,908	€54,087	€21,895	€19,426	€134,316
III.3	Other non-allocable costs	€63,422	€16,489	€31,428	€39,188	€150,528
	Total III	€209,021	€168,056	€135,815	€153,749	€666,641
	TOTAL	€2,020,789	€1,608,650	€1,121,906	€2,304,093	€7,055,438

ANNEX 5

GLOSSARY

Abbreviation	Full Name
A & L	Advocacy and Lobby
AAEA	Textile Federation, Addis Ababa Environmental Authority
AFMA	African Feminist Macroeconomic Academy
AGOA	Africa Growth and Opportunity Act
AIPAH	Agroindustrial Palm Oil Association
AMEs	Area Marketing Enterprise
AMU CAFE	Alliance of Women in Coffee
ARC	Asia Regional Cotton Framework
ARSO	Africa organisation for Standardisation
ASM	Artisanal and Small Scale Mining
ASPEN	Asia Sustainable Palm Oil Network
ATA	Anhui Tea Association
BCI	Better Cotton Initiative
BLFA	Bought Leaf Factory Association
CAZ	Cotton Association of Zambia
CBOs	Community Based Groups
CEJAD	Centre for Environmental Justice and Development
CEOSS	Coptic Evangelical Organization for Social Services
CHPH	Conseil Hévéa - Palmier à Huile
CNTAC	China National Textile Association
CNVOA	China National Vegetable Oil Association
COCOBOD	Ghana Cocoa Board
CONACAFE	National Coffee Council
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease
CPOS	China Palm Oil Sustainability
CRAFT	Code of Risk-mitigation for ASM engaging in Formal Trade
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CTIC	China Textile Information Centre
CTMA	China Tea Manufacturing Association
DISCO	Dutch Initiative on Sustainable Cocoa
EAC	East Africa Community
EATTA	East Africa Tea Trade Association
ETI	Ethical Trade Initiative
ETIDI	Ethiopian Textile Industries Development Institute
ETP	Ethical Tea Partnership
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FDF	Food and Drink Federation
FFB	Fresh Fruit Bunches
FGG	Fair, Green and Global Alliance
FNFPCC-CI	Women Coffee and Cocoa Producers in Cote d'Ivoire
FTA	Fujian Tea Association
FWF	Fair Wear Foundation
GCP	Global Coffee Platform
GNASSM	Ghana National Association of Small Scale Miners
GSI	Gender and Social Inclusion
GVCs	Global Value Chains
HSCP	Honduran Sustainable Coffee Platform
ICARDA	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
ICO	International Coffee Organization
IDH	The Sustainable Trade Initiative
IHCAFE	Honduran Coffee Institute
IIOPR	Indian Institute of Oil Palm Research
ILO	International Labor Organisation
IPOS	Indian Palm Oil Sustainability
ISPO	Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil

ITA	Indian Tea Association
KCP	Kenya Coffee Platform
KCPA	Kenya Coffee Producers Association
KENSJA	Kenya Environment and Science Journalists Association
KNVKT	Royal Dutch Association of Coffee and Tea
KUSSTO	Kenya Union of Small Tea Scale Owners
LDCs	Least developed Countries
LSM	Large Scale Mines
MFI	Micro Finance Institutions
MSIs	Multi Stakeholders Initiatives
MSM	Medium Scale Mines
MSMEs	Micro Small and Medium sized Enterprises
MSPs	Multi Stakeholder Platforms
NGA	New Garment Agreement
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NNAW	National Network of ASM Women
NOPP	National Oil Palm Platform
OCA	Organic Cotton Accelerator
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OPDAG	Oil Palm Development Association of Ghana
PAN	Pesticides Action Network
PO	Producer Organisation
PSC	Programme Steering Committee
PSTAK	Purple and Speciality Tea Association of Kenya
ReMNET	Responsible Mining Network
RESOJA	Network of journalists specialist in Agriculture
RSPO	Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil
RVCs	Regional Value chains
SAC	Sustainable Apparel Coalition
SCC	Sustainable Coffee Challenge
SEA	Solvent Extractors' Association
SEND	Social Enterprise Development Foundation
SPKS	Union of Oil Palm Farmers
SPOC	Sustainable Palm Oil Choice
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
STGA	Small Tea Growers Association
STGs	Small Tea Growers
STITCH	Sustainable Textile Initiative: Together for Change
TAML	Tea Association of Malawi
TCDA	Tree Crop Development Authority
THIE	Tea & Herbal Infusions Europe
TIF	The Impact Facility
TRACE	Fairfood traceability tool
TRINITEA	Digital self-assessment tool for smallholders in the tea industry
UGAASM	Uganda Association of Artisanal and Small-scale Miners
UKTIA	United Kingdom Tea & Infusions Association
UMAT	University of Mines and Technology
UNFF	Uganda National Farmers Federation
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests
VOICE	Global network of NGOs and Trade Unions working on sustainability in cocoa
WEMNET	Water and Environment Media
WIM	Women in Mining
WINCC	Women in Cocoa & Chocolate network
WRM	Women Rights in Mining
WWF	World Wide Fund
ZamGap	Zambia Good Agricultural Practices

COLOPHON

Contacts Heske Verburg (heske.verburg@solidaridadnetwork.org)
Irene de Bruin (irene.debruin@solidaridadnetwork.org)

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