

Mapping projects and initiatives on access to remedy as background information for the 2017 UN Forum on Business and Human Rights

Informal note from the Forum Secretariat

The [2017 UN Forum on Business and Human Rights](#) will have a major focus on the issue of access to remedy for business-related human rights impacts – the third pillar of the [UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights](#). In order to inform preparations, the Forum Secretariat is doing a mapping of ongoing research and projects linked to this topic. All stakeholders are encouraged to submit brief information about ongoing or planned research and projects for 2017-18 related to the issue of access to remedy in the context of business and human rights. The information should be submitted [via this online form](#).

Received information is listed below. Information is reproduced as received and the Forum Secretariat/OHCHR takes no responsibility for any of the links. This list is made available to serve as background information for the 2017 Forum. Inclusion on the list should not be read as endorsement.

Version: 9 September 2017

UN system

Name of organization(s)	Project title	Brief description (focus, objectives, outputs, timeline)	Any relevant links (project page, reports, etc.)
The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	Accountability and Remedy Project I: Enhancing effectiveness of judicial mechanisms in cases of business-related human rights abuse	In May 2016, and in response to a mandate from the Human Rights Council (HRC), OHCHR submitted a final report (with an addendum) to the Human Rights Council on the ARP I, containing guidance for states on enhancing accountability and remedy for victims of business-related human rights abuses,. The guidance was developed through inclusive multi-stakeholder processes and based on extensive research, consultation and evidence gathering. It has been designed to take into account different legal systems, cultures, traditions and levels of economic development. The Accountability and Remedy Project focused on substantive legal and practical issues that have an impact upon the effectiveness of judicial mechanisms. In response to the report the HRC passed a new resolution asking OHCHR to conduct two consultations with States and other stakeholders on the implementation of the guidance. The first of these consultations will be organized in September 2017.	https://business-humanrights.org/en/ohchr-accountability-and-remedy-project/accountability-and-remedy-project-i-enhancing-effectiveness-of-judicial-mechanisms-in-cases-of-business-related-human-rights-abuse http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Business/Pages/BusinessIndex.aspx
The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	Accountability and Remedy Project II: Enhancing effectiveness of State-based non-judicial mechanisms in cases of business-related human rights	On 29 June, the Human Rights Council adopted a resolution by consensus which welcomed OHCHR’s work on improving accountability and access to remedy for victims of business-related human rights abuse, requesting OHCHR to continue its work in this field and to look specifically at how to improve the effectiveness of State-based non-judicial mechanisms that are relevant for the respect by business enterprises for human rights, including in a cross-border context. A scoping paper for the project was published in February 2017. A mapping exercise is part of phase 1 of the project and the results will be published in May 2017. Phase 2 will	https://business-humanrights.org/en/ohchr-accountability-and-remedy-project/accountability-and-remedy-project-ii-enhancing-effectiveness-of-state-based-non-judicial-mechanisms-in-cases-of-business-related-human

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	abuses	consist of gathering information on lessons learned, best practices, challenges and possibilities with regards to non-judicial grievance mechanisms which will result in a discussion paper to be published in September 2017. This will provide a basis for consultations with relevant stakeholders resulting in a final report is to be presented at the Human Rights Council in June 2018.	http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Business/Pages/BusinessIndex.aspx
UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights	“Best practices and how to improve on the effectiveness of cross-border cooperation between States with respect to law enforcement on the issue of business and human rights”	<p>In its resolution 32/10, the UN Human Rights Council recognized the importance of dialogue and cooperation among all stakeholders to ensure the effective implementation of the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, in particular with respect to improving corporate accountability and access to remedy for victims of business-related human rights abuses. Against that backdrop, the Council requested the Working Group to present a study on best practices and how to improve on the effectiveness of cross-border cooperation between States with respect to law enforcement on the issue of business and human rights.</p> <p>This report, which examines how States have cooperated successfully in areas related to criminal law and human rights, provides a roadmap of the key tools that could be used in instances where States are presented with cases relating to cross-border human rights abuse linked to business activity. After discussing cross-border cooperation practices that work across many types of offenses, the report focuses next on how States have effectively worked together to deal with international crimes more broadly. Many more cases of successful cooperation to investigate and prosecute economic actors exist in other areas closely linked to human rights. Thus, this report also examines the practices of law enforcement in the context of other cross-border crimes: trafficking in persons, environmental crimes, transnational bribery, and corruption, to highlight what types of tools could be used in business and human rights cases. These cases demonstrate that when States have the political will to act against cross-border harms, they can effectively work together.</p>	UN document A/HRC/35/33 http://ap.ohchr.org/documents/dpage_e_e.aspx?si=A/HRC/35/33
UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights	UN Working Group’s 2017 report to the UN General Assembly	The UN Working Group’s 2017 report to the UN General Assembly unpacks the concept of access to effective remedies under the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: Implementing the United Nations “Protect, Respect and Remedy” Framework. It clarifies the interrelationship between the right to effective remedy, access to effective remedy, access to justice and corporate accountability. It examines the issue of effective remedies from the perspective of rights holders and proposes that remedial mechanisms should be responsive to the diverse experiences and expectations of rights holders. Affected rights holders should be able	UN document A/72/162 http://undocs.org/A/72/162

RECEIVED INFORMATION

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ABN AMRO	Working group on enabling remedy	ABN AMRO participates in the working group on enabling remedy, that is established under the banking sector covenant.	https://www.ser.nl/nl/publicaties/overige/2010-2019/2016/dutch-banking-sector-agreement.aspx
Better Work Programme (ILO-IFC)	The Role of Dialogue Mechanisms in Prevention of Industrial Disputes	Objectives include sharing lessons learned and best practices in development and strengthening of factory level grievance mechanisms in garment industry, linked to effectiveness criteria (Principle 31 of remedy pillar), and added value of multi-stakeholder approaches in prevention and resolution of workplace grievances and industrial disputes. Speakers would include 1 trade union representative, 1 government representative, 1 factory manager, 1 government representative, and 1 international brand representative. Outputs would be sharing of experiences from South and South East Asia from the panel members, and reflections from participants on additional good practices to help improve this work, in garment sector, and beyond garment.	None
BothENDS, ActionAid, Dhaatri, Keystone Foundation, the Center of International Environmental Law	Upholding Human Rights, bridging the gender – environment divide	The project takes place in three countries: South Africa, India, and Kenya, from 2014-2017 - In South Africa the project focuses on the province of Mpumalanga, the center of gold and platinum mining in the country. The mining has a massive impact on the people’s health and right to land and water. - In Kenya the project focuses on the impact of oil exploration and salt mining in the Kitui, Baringo, Taita Taveta, and Kifili counties. - In India, the focus is on iron ore, coal, uranium and diamond mining, as well as forestry conversion projects, and the impact these activities have on the on Advasi communities in five Indian states. By highlighting women’s efforts to claim their rights in the three countries, we aim to contribute important insights in how to improve the implementation of internationally recognized human rights and access to justice by local communities, and women in particular.	http://www.actionaid.org/south-africa/publications/living-next-mine-womens-struggles-mining-affected-communities . http://www.bothends.org/en/Publications/document/146/Upholding-Human-Rights---Bridging-the-gender--environment-divide . http://www.bothends.org/uploaded_files/inlineitem/151123_HR_Kenya_def.pdf http://www.bothends.org/en/Publications/document/175/Coal-mining-threatens-people-s-access-to-water-in-Mpumalanga,-South-Africa .

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Business & Human Rights Resource Centre	Corporate Legal Accountability project	<p>Our Corporate Legal Accountability Project enhances advocacy on business and human rights issues by empowering victims of corporate abuse and their advocates to hold companies legally accountable with tools like profiles of landmark lawsuits that demystify essential precedents; analysis that highlights emerging avenues for accountability, as well as gaps and barriers to access to justice; and resources such as a directory of leading business & human rights lawyers. The project also fosters wider collaboration between experts, advocates and lawyers across different specialties and regions. Finally, it strengthens movements to pressure governments to adopt mandatory due diligence and better legal mechanisms for corporate accountability, including in cooperation with UN initiatives on access to remedy. In these ways, it strengthens lawyers' and human rights defenders' confidence to deploy the law in their struggles with companies for remedy and justice, and has contributed to an increase in the quality, quantity, and timeliness of strategic litigation to drive human rights in business, globally.</p>	<p>The Corporate Legal Accountability project homepage: https://business-humanrights.org/en/corporate-legal-accountability</p> <p>The latest Quarterly Bulletin: http://us3.campaign-archive2.com/?u=bdd1a6a40ffad39c8719632f&id=34f7f2275f (Dec 2016).</p> <p>The last 2 Annual Briefings (2016 edition will come out in the next few months):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o In the courtroom & beyond: New strategies to overcome inequality and improve access to justice: https://business-humanrights.org/sites/default/files/documents/Corporate%20Legal%20Accountability%20Briefing%202016%20FINAL_0.pdf (Feb 2016) o https://business-humanrights.org/sites/default/files/documents/BHRRC-Corp-Legal-Acc-Annual-Briefing-Jan-2015-FINAL%20REV.pdf (Jan 2015)
Caux Round Table Japan	Grievance Mechanisms for Tokyo Games	Plan to develop an Operational Level Grievance Mechanism Guideline by end-May 2017, initiate a pilot project based on the guideline for 6 months from June till November 2017, partnering with other organizations	http://crt-japan.jp/en/2016/11/17/study-workshops-on-grievance-mechanism-in-japan/

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Coalition of Immokalee Workers, Pacific Tomato Growers, Worker-driven Social Responsibility Network	Lessons from the Fair Food Program	The Fair Food Program is a unique partnership among farmers, farmworkers and retail food companies in the U.S. that ensures humane wages and working conditions for the workers who grow and harvest fruits and vegetables on participating farms. It harnesses the power of consumer demand to give farmworkers a voice in the industry and to eliminate the longstanding abuses that have plagued agriculture for generations. Since 2010, the Coalition of Immokalee Workers and Pacific Tomato Growers have worked together closely to implement and refine the Fair Food Program.	www.ciw-online.org , www.sunripecertified.com , www.fairfoodprogram.org , www.fairfoodstandards.org/15SOTP-Web.pdf
<p>Coordinator: Gubernance Institute for Democratic Governance. Co-Beneficiary</p> <p>Institutions: University of Navarra, Frank Bold Society, University of Castilla-La Mancha, University of Jaume I, Rovira I Virgili University, Cees Van Dam Consultancy Ltd., Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Tilburg University, Utrecht University, Leiden University, Public University of Navarra, Cuatrecasas Gonçalves Pereira SLP, University of Rijeka</p>	Human Rights in Business (EU Commission DJ Justice Civil Justice Action Grant 2013: Business & Human Rights challenges for cross border litigation in the European Union)	The particular focus of our project concerns the third pillar of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: greater access by victims to effective remedy, both judicial and non-judicial. Our research focused on the following question: How do we provide justice in the European Union for human rights violations committed abroad by EU companies? We believe the solutions lie in the removal of barriers, both legal and practical, to provide effective access to remedy. Our research results focus on providing concrete and feasible recommendations directed to EU institutions and Member States concerning judicial remedies and issues related to jurisdiction and applicable law, corporate obligations regarding duties of care and non-judicial remedies; specifically, company-based grievance mechanisms and international arbitration. Since the project commencement in September 2014, the project focused on research as well as organizing training sessions across the EU Member States. We invite all stakeholders to share key project deliverables, the final publication (Human Rights in Business: The Removal of Barriers to Access to Justice in the European Union, Routledge, 2017), the executive summary of research results and a Practical Handbook for Civil Society Organizations and Human Rights Defenders for access to remedy in the European Union for corporate related human rights abuses (available on the project homepage). The Handbook is freely available for download in English, Spanish, French and Portuguese	<p>Project webpage: http://humanrightsinbusiness.eu/.</p> <p>Our final publication is available as a free e-Book: https://www.routledge.com/Human-Rights-in-Business-Removal-of-Barriers-to-Access-to-Justice-in-the/Rubio-Yiannibas/p/book/9781138284180</p>

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Escuela de investigación en criminología mediática, justicia penal y política criminal “Luis Carlos Pérez” and Asoquimbo	Complicidad derivada por malas prácticas en los medios de comunicación - información distorsionada o desinformación- en casos de violación de Derechos Humanos: El caso de ASOQUIMBO Vs. Engesa (ENEL) en Colombia.	Por medio de la denuncia pública del caso ASOQUIMBO vs. Hidroeléctrica “El Quimbo” presentada por la asociación ASOQUIMBO, el panel planea debatir sobre el rol de las empresas comunicacionales (medios de comunicación) involucradas en proyectos que ocasionan la violación de Derechos Humanos y el papel de los Principios Guía de Empresas y Derechos Humanos de las Naciones Unidas (en adelante Principios Guía) con respecto a tal fenómeno. Los Objetivos: 1. Evidenciar los Impactos negativos ocasionados tanto por la Empresa directamente involucrada como por las empresas comunicacionales en el caso de la hidroeléctrica del Quimbo. 2. Dialogar sobre la importancia de los Principios Rectores (Ruggie Principles) en materia de medios de comunicación, la práctica del ejercicio noticioso y sus efectos en la protección de Derechos Humanos. 3. Exponer y discutir el rol del Estado y los medios en los diferentes mecanismos de respeto, protección y reparación de derechos fundamentales de las víctimas de la operación de empresas multinacionales en el marco del derecho fundamental a la Libertad de Expresión.	http://www.quimbo.com.co/ https://docs.google.com/document/d/1LYIYnepG0_uHsknThz7RCzvtCMF9CUdZNIuq9SO6LE/pub
Fair Wear Foundation	Fair Wear Foundation Complaints Mechanism and Factory Anti-harassment Committees	<p>Fair Wear Foundation (FWF) is a multi-stakeholder initiative that works to improve conditions in garment factories. FWF is active in 11 production countries in Asia, Africa and Eastern Europe. FWF works with brands that want to use their influence to make life better for the people who make their clothes. By becoming a member of Fair Wear Foundation, a company commits itself to implementing the Code of Labour Practices throughout its supply chain. FWF is currently working with over 90 brands in Europe.</p> <p>Fair Wear Foundation Workers Complaints Procedure The complaints procedure is an on-going programme implemented by FWF. It allows workers or their representatives in garment factories which supply members of FWF to file complaints about their working conditions and the way the code of conduct is implemented in these factories. There are helpline numbers which workers can use to call a local complaints handler, who speaks the local language and knows the local context. When a complaint is filed, FWF analyses the case and decide if the case is admissible based on two criteria: 1) The case is relevant to one of the eight FWF labour standards, which are based on the ILO conventions. 2) The accused party (usually a factory) is an active supplier of FWF’s member company(s). If FWF decides that the case is admissible, it will inform the member company. Using the leverage of the member companies, FWF can conduct investigation inside and around factories. The process of an investigation usually includes worker interviews (off- and onsite), management interviews and documentation and/or work floor inspection. After the investigation, the team discusses with the factory</p>	<p>Complaints mechanism https://www.fairwear.org/ul/cms/fck_uploaded/documents/fwpublications_reports/FWFcomplaintsprocedureMarch2014.pdf</p> <p>Complaint reports https://www.fairwear.org/resources/?type=complaints</p> <p>Anti-Harassment Committee https://www.fairwear.org/ul/cms/fck_uploaded/documents/policydocs/Settingupahcs2015.pdf</p>

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		<p>management (and preferably also the workers representatives) to find out solutions and draft a remediation plan when applicable. Member companies of FWF are required to monitor the process and support the factories to realize the remediation plan. FWF conducts verification activities to check if remediation is done. The investigation and verification process involve both employers and workers. FWF publicly reports workers complaints with the names of the involved member companies. The complaints mechanism acts as a safety net for workers when they experience labour rights violations. Complaints from workers or their representatives against their employer should preferably be handled within the company. In case the internal procedure does not exist, does not function or is not trustworthy, workers or their representatives can use the FWF procedure. The complaints procedure was set up in 2010. Helplines are available in 11 countries. FWF has handled over 200 cases until 2016. In countries where FWF has more activities, such as China, Turkey, India and Bangladesh, the helpline operator receives around 100-200 calls from the workers per country. Factory Anti-harassment Committees In order to enhance internal grievance systems, especially on sensitive topics such as sexual harassment at work, FWF has started a pilot in Bangladesh and India to set up anti-harassment systems to prevent and handle violence against women cases. Establishing anti-harassment committees is a law in India and a recommendation of the Bangladesh Supreme Court to local business. Such system include a functional anti-harassment committees elected and ran by workers, an anti-harassment policy that is endorsed by employers, and a support group consisting of FWF local trainers, member companies, local NGOs, lawyers associations and unions. The anti-harassment committee members receive regular training provided by FWF local trainer. The training increases awareness on gender based violence among workers and managers. The anti-harassment committees are set up to receive reports and address issues on gender based violence, in discussion with the factory management. When encounter difficulties, the committee members can reach out for support through the FWF trainer. When necessary, FWF trainer could use the complaints procedure to get support from member companies sourcing from the factories. The first anti-harassment committees were set up in 2013. Currently there are 21 functional anti-harassment committees. The committees had successfully handled more than 40 cases in 2016. At least 8 cases were regarding sexual harassment at work. The other cases are on general labour rights violations such as unlawful termination of contracts.</p>	
Globerance Instituto de Gobernanza Democrática (Globerance Institute for	Human Rights in Business (European Commission DG	The particular focus of the Human Rights in Business project concerns the third pillar of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights: greater access by victims to effective remedy, both judicial and non-judicial. Our research focused on the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project page: Human Rights in Business

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<p>Democratic Governance) Research consortium: University of Navarra, Frank Bold Society, University of Castilla-La Mancha, University of Jaume I, Rovira I Virgili University, Cees van Dam Consultancy Ltd., Ludwig Boltzmann Institute of Human Rights, Tilburg University, Utrecht University, Leiden University, Public University of Navarra, Cuatrecasas Gonçalves Pereira SLP, University of Rijeka</p>	<p>Justice Civil Justice Action Grant 2013: Business & Human Rights challenges for cross border litigation in the European Union)</p>	<p>following question: How do we provide justice in the European Union for human rights violations committed abroad by EU companies? We believe the solutions lie in the removal of barriers, both legal and practical, to provide effective access to remedy. Our research results focus on providing concrete and feasible recommendations directed to EU institutions and Member States concerning judicial remedies and issues related to jurisdiction and applicable law, corporate obligations regarding duties of care and non-judicial remedies; specifically, company-based grievance mechanisms and international arbitration. As concerning issues related to jurisdiction, we recommend that EU Member States' courts should reverse the foreseeability test applied in the ECJ's Painer case for joining actions in cases where parents and subsidiaries are joined together to put the burden on the defendant company to prove that it was unforeseeable that the parent may be held jointly liable with the subsidiary. Moreover, Member States should consider allowing their domestic courts to exercise jurisdiction over civil claims concerning business-related human rights abuses against subsidiaries, wherever they are based, of companies domiciled within their jurisdiction if such claims are closely connected with civil claims against the latter companies. Where companies are not domiciled within their jurisdiction, EU member States should consider, or not retreat from, the possibility of allowing their domestic courts to exercise jurisdiction over civil claims concerning business-related human rights abuses against such a business enterprise, if no other effective forum guaranteeing a fair trial is available (forum necessitatis) and there is a sufficiently close connection to the MS concerned. EU Member States should consider introducing a rebuttable presumption of control in determining a subsidiary's central administration; a wholly owned or majority-owned subsidiary is presumed to have its central administration with the parent company, unless the parent can prove that the subsidiary makes relevant business decisions independently from the parent and has no ties with the parent's place of incorporation. As concerning issues related to applicable law, we recommend an extension of the Rome II Regulation's special rule on environmental damage to human rights-related damage as well as, possibly, health & safety-related damage. As concerning practical barriers, where necessary, action should be taken by the individual Member States as well as at the EU-level to prevent procedural rules and practical circumstances, especially those relating to costs, collective redress and access to evidence, from resulting in a denial of justice for victims of corporate human rights or environmental abuse. Considering the corporate responsibility to respect human rights, we put forward three possible scenarios for legal reform. As concerning access to evidence on control by companies, we recommend to introduce a specific disclosure obligation in civil court procedure with respect to the</p>	<p>http://humanrightsinbusiness.eu/ (Co-funded by the European Commission DG Justice Civil Justice Action Programme)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report: Human Rights in Business: Removal of Barriers to Access to Justice in the European Union (eds. Juan José Álvarez and Katerina Yiannibas, Routledge, 2017). Free Ebook available at: http://www.tandfebooks.com/action/showBook?doi=10.4324%2F9781315269467& • Handbook: Human Rights in Business: A practical handbook for civil society organisations and human rights defenders. Available at: http://humanrightsinbusiness.eu/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/HUMAN_RIGHTS_IN_EUROPEAN_BUSINESS_EN.pdf (also available in French, Spanish and Portuguese) • Training Session Materials: http://humanrightsinbusiness.eu/project/training/

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		<p>control a parent company exercises over its subsidiaries and contractors, which would allow claimants to request the court to order a company-defendant to disclose all details of the control it exercises over its subsidiaries and contractors, its general involvement in the management of its subsidiaries and contractors, its control and involvement in the specific case connected to the claim, inasmuch as this information is relevant for assessing the company-defendant's duty of care. In the second scenario, which addresses the same problem, we suggest that a court should be required to accept prima facie evidence that a company exercises control over its subsidiaries or other business partners, and then shifts the burden of proof to the company to prove that it did not exercise such control (the shift only concerns control, not the duty of care and the breach of duty). The final recommendation is to make human rights due diligence (HRDD) compulsory by creating statutory duties to identify, prevent, mitigate and cease human rights abuses for which the company conducting the HRDD is directly or indirectly responsible, that is, those caused by its business partners, over which the company can exercise control, and by providing remedies (damages, injunctions) in case one or more of such duties would be breached. As concerning non-judicial remedies, in particular, company-based grievance mechanisms, companies developing such mechanisms should establish independent entry channels for filing complaints that are dealt with by (ideally: external) stakeholders who strive to achieve equitable solutions for all parties. Moreover, confidentiality should be ensured for individual complaints handled by external stakeholders. Information concerning the grievance mechanism should be provided to (potential) victims of corporate-related human rights abuse so that they have adequate knowledge about channels available to obtain redress and can choose the best option according to their specific situations. Such information should be delivered in a culturally and linguistically appropriate way that takes into account fear of reprisals. As concerning international arbitration, we recommend that the EU Member States give a mandate to the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) to adopt a set of arbitration rules in disputes relating to corporate related human rights abuses. Such rules should provide for transparency, amicus curiae participation, collective redress, site visits, specialized arbitrators, financial assistance, and oversight of the implementation of the award. Moreover, EU Member States should give a mandate to the PCA to adapt the Financial Assistance Fund to provide financial assistance to non-state parties when the subject matter of the dispute involves corporate related human rights abuses. It is our hope that our research results lead to more concise and effective legal reforms so as to promote access to justice for corporate related human rights abuses in the European Union. The challenge to adapt to the needs of an ever-increasing globalized economy without</p>	

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		compromising fundamental values and human rights is however, collective and cross-border. Implication is requested from all global citizens.	
Gwynne Skinner, Willamette Univ., ICAR Advisor	Transnational corporations and human rights: overcoming barriers to remedy	Book with Cambridge Univ Press	
Humberto Cantú Rivera	NHRIs and access to remedy in the business and human rights field	Ongoing research on how NHRIs can contribute to improve access to remedy, and what their role may be in the ongoing business and human rights treaty negotiations; academic chapter and practical guidance expected	N/A
Humberto Cantú Rivera	Business & Human Rights in the Inter-American Human Rights System	Research on the role of the IAHRs on providing effective access to remedy for victims of corporate human rights abuses; academic chapter and practical guidance expected	N/A
International Academy of Comparative Law	Private International Law for Corporate Social Responsibility	A comparative analysis of how domestic systems include private international law aspects in their approach related to business & human rights/CSR	http://gc.iuscomparatum.info/gc/project/private-international-law-for-corporate-social-responsibility-english/
International Code of Conduct for Private Security Providers' Association (ICoCA)	Implementing the ICoCA Complaints function	ICoCA, a multi-stakeholder initiative, is currently working on implementing its Procedure for Receiving and Processing Complaints (Article 13 of the Articles of Association). The purpose of the ICoCA Complaints function is to offer a platform to Complainants to help them find a resolution for issues related to a Member Company's alleged violations of the International Code of Conduct for Private Security Service Providers (the Code). In the coming two years, ICoCA is planning to further develop the system through which it receives and processes complaints. The project will develop a toolkit to provide guidance to ICoCA Members on the interpretation of Paragraphs 66 through 68 of the Code, which define Member Companies' responsibilities regarding operational grievance procedures, and best practices on the operation of Code-compliant grievance mechanisms. Other elements of the project include mapping of relevant stakeholders and grievance mechanisms, and establishing processes for using ICoCA's good office or external mediation to assist in dispute resolution.	Website description of the complaints function including complaints form (available soon): http://icoca.ch/en/complaints Procedure for Receiving and Processing Complaints: http://icoca.ch/sites/default/files/resources/ICoCA-Procedures-Article-13-Complaints.pdf

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International Corporate Accountability Roundtable (ICAR)	In 2017-18, ICAR will focus on three remedy-related projects: (1) Corporate Crimes; (2) Parent Company Accountability; and (3) the NCP Peer Review Process.	(1)The Corporate Crimes Principles were launched in October 2016. This project will focus on the implementation of the Principles by raising awareness of the human rights impacts of corporate crimes amongst law enforcement and policy makers, facilitating dialogue and engagement within law enforcement and with civil society, and creating an enabling environment/framework for the pursuit of these crimes. (2) The Parent Company Accountability Project will focus on undertaking strategic advocacy, education, and outreach targeted at increasing accountability of parent companies for actions of their subsidiaries. (3) Recognizing the potential and value of the NCP peer review process to improve implementation of the OECD Guidelines and enhance access to remedy for victims of corporate misconduct, ICAR seeks to partner with key partners in 2017 to develop a tool to ensure that human rights standards and considerations are embedded in the process and content of NCP peer review processes.	The Corporate Crimes Principles are available at http://www.commercecrimehumanrights.org/ ; The Parent Company Accountability Report is available at http://icar.ngo/initiatives/parent-company-accountability-project/
International Institute for Sustainable Development	Reforming investment-related dispute settlement towards a comprehensive and inclusive approach	Invoking investment treaties and investor–state contracts, transnational companies and other investors have been able to sue states challenging a wide range of measures, including public health and environmental measures, and measures involving projects with significant impact on local communities. With public policy issues at stake and with governments often condemned to pay multimillion dollar awards, public awareness and opposition against investor–state arbitration has increased significantly over the past few years. In 2014, the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) initiated a process with experts to discuss the simple question: “If investment-related dispute settlement mechanisms at the international level were to be built anew, what should they look like?” A consensus emerged among experts about the need to address the fact that people who are negatively affected or harmed by investment operations lack effective access to justice under international and domestic law, while foreign investors have access to international dispute settlement under treaties and contracts. Building on the results of the 2014 meeting and recent developments in international practice regarding investment-related dispute settlement, IISD held a second and third expert meetings in 2016 and 2017, respectively, and explored alternative models for settling investment-related disputes at the international level to supplement or replace existing mechanisms. There was a convergence of ideas from the participants at these two expert meetings that, in terms of process, a multilateral mechanism should not be limited to formal and binding adjudication but should also include so-called accountability mechanisms and multi-party mediation. It should be a mechanism where various parties could have access to justice, including states, affected communities and economic actors.	http://www.iisd.org/library/investment-related-dispute-settlement-reflections-new-beginning ; https://www.iisd.org/event/investment-related-dispute-settlement-towards-comprehensive-multilateral-approach ; https://www.iisd.org/event/washington-expert-meeting-developing-new-accountability-dispute-settlement-mechanism-investment

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International Justice Mission	Thai fishing industry research studies: prevalence and the Thai public justice system's capacity to provide access to remedy	International Justice Mission received funding from the Walmart Foundation in 2015 to conduct research into two issues: 1) the current prevalence of labor trafficking on fishing vessels in the gulf of Thailand; and 2) the current effectiveness of the Thai public justice system response to bring accountability for those responsible and provide access to remedy for victims.	The study is not yet in the public domain, but IJM plans to make it publicly available in November 2017.
International Justice Mission	Thai fishing industry research studies: prevalence and the Thai public justice system's capacity to provide access to remedy	International Justice Mission received funding from the Walmart Foundation in 2015 to conduct research into two issues: 1) the current prevalence of labor trafficking on fishing vessels in the gulf of Thailand; and 2) the current effectiveness of the Thai public justice system response to bring accountability for those responsible and provide access to remedy for victims.	The study is not yet in the public domain, but IJM plans to make it publicly available in November 2017.
International Justice Mission (IJM)	Labor Trafficking in Cambodia	IJM is working alongside Cambodian authorities to provide access to judicial remedy for victims of domestic and cross-border labor trafficking. IJM completed a study on the current effectiveness of the Cambodian public justice system (link here: http://www.ijm.org/sites/default/files/resources/labor_trafficking_in_cambodia_-_a_review_of_the_pjss_response_ijm_2016.pdf). Recent example of a conviction obtained by IJM and the Cambodian authorities in a case of exploitation in the fishing industry: http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/court-sentences-three-trafficking-workers The objective of this project is to ensure the Cambodian public justice system upholds the UNGPs and holds perpetrators accountable through effective judicial access to remedy for victims. Key outputs include govt officials trained and numbers of victims rescued from trafficking. Timeline: this project is ongoing.	http://www.ijm.org/sites/default/files/resources/labor_trafficking_in_cambodia_-_a_review_of_the_pjss_response_ijm_2016.pdf http://www.phnompenhpost.com/national/court-sentences-three-trafficking-workers
International Labour Organization	Regional Fair Migration Project in the Middle East (FAIRWAY)	The ILO Regional Fair Migration Project in the Middle East (FAIRWAY) works to promote fair migration (including fair recruitment) and the elimination of forced labour and trafficking for labour exploitation. The project is focused on two sectors: construction and domestic work, and is operational in Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon and the United Arab Emirates. The FAIRWAY project has a three-pronged strategy to: Promote labour migration-related policy change for fair migration that is informed by evidence-based policy advice; support improved implementation of laws and policies by strengthening institutional mechanisms and operational modalities in target countries; and build a more conducive environment for decent work of male and female migrant	http://www.ilo.org/beirut/projects/airway/lang--en/index.htm

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		<p>workers by addressing discriminatory attitudes and actions towards migrant workers. The project is engaging with the private sector in the construction industry to support access to justice and 'voice' for migrant workers. There are very practical things that can support workers' voice and collective bargaining – this could include financing a workers drop-in center, ensuring a day off for workers, so that they can meet and discuss common issues, enabling mobile phone use, supporting complaint mechanisms, and supporting the establishment of worker OSH committees and worker accommodation committees.</p>	
International Labour Organization	The SCORE Programme	<p>Sustaining Competitive and Responsible Enterprises (SCORE) is an ILO global programme that improves productivity and working conditions in small and medium enterprises (SMEs). The key intervention of the global programme is support for the implementation of SCORE Training, which combines practical classroom training with in-factory consulting. SCORE Training demonstrates best international practice in the manufacturing and service sectors and helps SMEs to participate in global supply chains. SCORE Training focuses on developing cooperative working relations resulting in shared benefits. The five SCORE Training modules cover Workplace Cooperation, Quality Management, Clean Production, Human Resource Management, and Occupational Safety and Health. Each module includes a two-day classroom training for managers and workers, followed by on-site consultations with industry experts that help to put the training into action in the workplace. The ILO is assisting government agencies, training providers, industry associations and trade unions in emerging economies in Africa, Asia and Latin America to offer SCORE Training to enterprises. The SCORE Programme is managed by a global team based in ILO Country Offices and Headquarters, supported by the Governments of Switzerland and Norway.</p>	www.ilo.org/score
International Peace Information Service (IPIS Research)	Mapping the socio-economic and human rights situation of industrial and artisanal mining in Northwest Tanzania	<p>The project will run for 30 months (until June 2019), and has two main phases. In a first phase, IPIS will undertake a large-scale mobile data collection exercise on operational, socio-economic and human rights aspects of artisanal and industrial mining in the area. This will be done in close cooperation with the Tanzanian mining authorities and local civil society. Building on this baseline data, IPIS will in a second phase develop and implement a phone-based grievance/feedback mechanism for local and mining communities. The results of both components will be presented on an interactive webmap with accompanying analytical reports, targeted specifically at local and national authorities, donors, civil society, researchers, industries, etc. With better and more accessible data, IPIS aims to contribute to improving the governance of the extractive sector in Tanzania.</p>	http://ipisresearch.be/2017/03/new-ipis-project-mining-human-rights-digitalization-tanzania/

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International Peace Information Service (IPIS Research)	Mapping the socio-economic and human rights situation of industrial and artisanal mining in Northwest Tanzania	The project will run for 30 months (until June 2019), and has two main phases. In a first phase, IPIS will undertake a large-scale mobile data collection exercise on operational, socio-economic and human rights aspects of artisanal and industrial mining in the area. This will be done in close cooperation with the Tanzanian mining authorities and local civil society. Building on this baseline data, IPIS will in a second phase develop and implement a phone-based grievance/feedback mechanism for local and mining communities. The results of both components will be presented on an interactive webmap with accompanying analytical reports, targeted specifically at local and national authorities, donors, civil society, researchers, industries, etc. With better and more accessible data, IPIS aims to contribute to improving the governance of the extractive sector in Tanzania.	http://ipisresearch.be/2017/03/new-ipis-project-mining-human-rights-digitalization-tanzania/
IPIECA	Community grievance mechanisms in the oil and gas industry	IPIECA is the global oil and gas industry association for environment and social issues. In 2015, IPIECA launched a manual providing practical step-by-step guidance on how to plan and implement operational-level community grievance mechanisms (CGMs), and how to design and manage corporate CGM frameworks. The manual draws on the practical experiences of seven pilot operational-level CGMs conducted by member companies as well as shared learning from other IPIECA members and stakeholders. It forms part of the industry's positive response to the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), which promote the use of effective CGMs and their value to all concerned parties. The oil and gas sector recognizes that its operational activities, even those of the highest standard, can have varied social and environmental impacts and can raise interest, concerns and complaints. As a result, many companies are implementing CGMs, which provide channels for affected individuals or communities to raise questions or concerns and have them addressed in a prompt, fair and consistent manner. Applied effectively, CGMs offer efficient, timely and low-cost forms of conflict resolution for all concerned parties. Used as integral elements of broader stakeholder and community engagement, they can enhance local relationships, reduce negative impacts and help businesses to adhere to operational plans, schedules and costs. The manual's Annex has a broad range of practical CGM tools.	http://www.ipieca.org/resources/good-practice/community-grievance-mechanisms-in-the-oil-and-gas-industry-a-manual-for-implementing-operational-level-grievance-mechanisms-and-designing-corporate-frameworks/ http://www.ipieca.org/resources/good-practice/community-grievance-mechanisms-toolbox/ http://www.ipieca.org/resources/good-practice/operational-level-grievance-mechanisms-good-practice-survey/ http://www.ipieca.org/our-work/social/human-rights/
KASA (Kirchliche Arbeitsstelle Südliches Afrika), Bread for teh	Plough Back the Fruits	The causes who led to the Marikana Massacre in August 2012 are multi-layered; without addressing many stakeholders, like LONMIN, the SAPS, the SA government and many historically persistent yet adopted structures and systems characterizing the mining	http://basflonmin.com/

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<p>World, Rosa Luxemburg Foundation, KEESA, SOLIFONDS, Bench Marks Foundation, Khulumani Support Group and others (see: http://basflonmin.com/home/partner/)</p>		<p>sector, like the “cheap black labour” of migrant workers from former Homelands (“labour sending areas”), racism, classism, sexism and not at least neoliberal and neo-colonial ways of legitimized exploitations, there is no full account of the massacre and hence no “Justice for Marikana”. Aware of this, the „Plough Back“-Campaign is focused on BASF and understands itself as a contribution within a broader struggle. BASF, the worldwide biggest chemical enterprise and manufacturer of catalysts based in Germany, is main customer of LONMIN. It purchases yearly for 500-700 Million EURO platinum from LONMIN, which is its “trusted partner” since the mid 1980ies (peak-years of Apartheid-repression). BASF has on various occasions declared that its “responsibility in the supply chain” verification is just and “world leading” – it is nothing less than its brand, pretending in its mission statement to “combine economical success with social responsibility”. The „Plough Back“-Campaign confronts BASF and its CSR-realities with the material reality around Marikana. It reminds BASF, who did hide its connection to LONMIN, that its main platinum supplier is co-responsible for the Marikana Massacre and the inhuman living and working conditions of its workers and their communities. The main demands and aims of the Campaign: - In order to symbolize its accountability, BASF should contribute to a reparation fund for the families of the killed (and injured?) miners, at least 8 million Euro as immediate relief. - BASF should, on a large and concrete basis, contribute to the improvement of the working and living conditions of the mineworkers and their communities, e.g. via a fixed percentage per each purchased ounce of platinum. - To underline the necessity for binding legislation and transparency of financial transfers especially in transnational raw material trade and to raise public attention for trade agreements currently negotiated as e.g. the Economic Partnership Agreements EPA between the EU and the Global South. - The campaign aims to raise awareness regarding the various involvements of Europe and its raw material policy in the persistence of a normalised scandal: How comes that the workers who dig out one of the world’s most precious metals live and work under inhuman conditions? How comes that the purchaser of this metal is awarded with several prizes for a world leading social responsible enterprise? Until now the Campaign has organised a speaker’s tour with representatives of the “Widows of Marikana”, the Khulumani Support Group and Bishop Jo Seoka (Bench Marks Foundation) through Austria, Germany and Switzerland in April 2016. Starting point was an exhibition with the artworks of the “Widows of Marikana”, followed by meetings with MPs in Germany and Switzerland and various public panel discussions. The representatives of the “Plough Back“-delegation put the demands of the campaign at the AGM of BASF 2016, as Jo Seoka already did in 2015. BASF, so far, did not comply the campaign demands, but the public pressure increased due to the campaign.</p>	

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		<p>So the campaign has to move on... Both exhibition and the campaign is accompanied by a catalogue and a new website, both out since mid-April 2016. More information: basflonmin.com The Khulumani Support Group and KASA (Church based Group Southern Africa, Heidelberg / Germany) were, together with Maren Grimm and Jakob Krameritsch from the Academy of Fine Arts Vienna, Austria, the starter of the Campaign. The campaign is a cooperation of organisations in Europe and South Africa, to name just the core: Rosa Luxemburg Foundation, Bench Marks Foundation, Bread for the World, Ethical Shareholders Germany, KEESA, Switzerland, Solifonds, Switzerland</p>	
KnowTheChain	<p>Upcoming KnowTheChain report: "Forced Labor Action Compared: Findings From Three Sectors. With recommendations for companies across sectors, company associations and investors"</p>	<p>The report summarises the findings of the three KnowTheChain sector benchmarks released in 2017, which ranked companies' efforts to address forced labour in their supply chains. The report's objective is to identify lessons and good practice examples which are applicable beyond the three benchmarked sectors and provide recommendations for companies across sectors, industry- and multi-stakeholder initiatives and investors. The report's recommendations focus on two of the benchmark themes where companies across sectors scored poorly: worker voice and remedy. It also identifies good practice examples of multi-stakeholder and industry associations which support companies in engaging supply chain workers and providing remedy where rights have been violated. KnowTheChain will use this report to engage in particular with cross-sectoral company associations.</p>	<p>The report will be published on the following site in Q1 2017: https://knowthechain.org/resources/</p>
Lawyers for Better Business	<p>Business and Human Rights Arbitration Project</p>	<p>Focus: Using international arbitration to resolve human right disputes involving business, in order to provide remedy for victims of abuses. Objectives: These disputes often occur in regions where official national courts are dysfunctional, corrupt, politically influenced or unqualified. Multinational enterprises and the victims of human rights abuse linked to MNEs need a private system that can function in these regions. Arbitration can also assist MNEs in preventing abuse from occurring in their supply chains and in development projects. BHR Rules could be drafted by experts in international human rights disputes, chaired by a leading specialist in international arbitration. To assist the drafting team, there would be an open and transparent consultation process involving the principle stakeholder groups in the business and human rights community. Outputs: The BHR Rules would then be presented to the world's leading international arbitration and mediation institutions for use either as their own optional rules or as rules to be used in ad hoc arbitration or mediation proceedings that such institutions would administer. Once an institution has accepted the rules, it could be seen as a business and human rights court of international arbitration (BHR Court). Another important use would be for MNEs to build international arbitration into</p>	<p>http://www.l4bb.org/news/TribunalV6.pdf</p>

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		<p>their programs for carrying out their responsibilities under the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and other international and national instruments. The availability of international arbitration would facilitate responsible conflict management by MNEs and human rights victims and should have a deterrent effect on the perpetuation of human rights abuses. International arbitration under the auspices of BHR Courts would amount to a judicial system without a country. It would reinforce global governance by protecting the rule of law and fundamental rights. Timeline: The working group on business and human rights arbitration aims to set up a drafting team and begin work on the rules in 2017.</p>	
<p>Melbourne University, Monash University, University of Newcastle, Deakin University, RMIT, University of Essex , CORE UK, ActionAid, HomeWorker Worldwide, Oxfam Australia</p>	<p>Non-Judicial Redress Mechanisms Project</p>	<p>The Non-Judicial Redress Mechanisms Project conducted five years of research to analyse the effectiveness of non-judicial redress mechanisms in responding to alleged human rights violations associated with transnational business activity in India and Indonesia. The project was focused on ten case studies of communities seeking redress through multiple means (using judicial, non-judicial redress, campaigning and long term organising). The project involved over 587 interviews with 1,100 individuals across the case studies which were in mining and industrial projects, agribusiness and garment manufacturing. The results were published in a series of 4 thematic, 10 case study and 5 mechanism focused reports in December 2016. The reports provide lessons and recommendations regarding the ways that non-judicial mechanisms can provide redress and justice to vulnerable communities and workers; non-government organisations and worker representatives can more effectively use mechanisms to provide support for and represent communities and workers; and redress mechanisms can contribute to long term and sustainable respect and remedy of human rights by business throughout their operations, supply chains and other business relationships.</p>	<p>All reports available at http://corporateaccountabilityresearch.net/njm-project-publications#njr-reports</p>
<p>New Zealand Human Rights Commission</p>	<p>Research paper</p>	<p>New Zealand has a diverse array of institutions and non-judicial grievance mechanisms designed to provide remedies for victims of business-related human rights harms—from employment and discrimination to online privacy and harassment. Yet while ‘access to justice’ has become a prominent topic among legal practitioners and commentators, ‘access to remedy’ is a relatively unexplored notion in the New Zealand legal landscape.</p>	<p>*</p>
<p>Observatorio de Responsabilidad Social Corporativa. (Observatorio de RSC)</p>	<p>“The Corporate Social Responsibility in the Annual Reports of the Ibex 35 Spanish Companies. Analysis</p>	<p>The main purpose of the research is to assess the quality of the information provided by those enterprises regarding human and labour rights. In order to reach that final diagnosis, we analyze the public information provided by those entities regarding policies, declarations and implemented systems related to those social dimensions through a series of previously established indicators. The research contains detailed</p>	<p>Previous reports: http://observatoriosc.org/la-responsabilidad-social-corporativa-en-las-memorias-anuales-de-las-empresas-del-ibex-35/</p>

Name of organization(s)	Project title	Brief description (focus, objectives, outputs, timeline)	Any relevant links (project page, reports, etc.)
	of Human and Labour Rights”	reports for each of the 35 companies that constitute the Spanish Ibx 35 index, and thorough conclusions on each human rights and labour rights indicator. The conclusions are divided into policies and compromises, due diligence processes and access to remedy, also between fundamental labour rights and more general employment conditions. The research also aims to highlight how or whether Annual Reports are valid tools for the creation and implementation of better business and human rights systems. In this sense, the study tries to identify what is the main use that companies make of Annual Reports, whether they are merely viewed as a tool for external communication and information compliance or whether they are used as real instruments to promote accountability and to foster a better development of internal and business centered human rights processes.	
PAX	Unpaid Debt	In 2010, the Swedish public prosecutor for international crimes started a criminal investigation into links between crimes committed in Sudan and reported in 'Unpaid Debt' and Sweden. In November 2016, Lundin Petroleum announced that its Chair and CEO had been interrogated as suspects. The indictment is likely to follow in June 2017. PAX has been closely following the case, supporting victims and the police. The prosecution has had tremendous obstacles to overcome. A spectacular case that may have far reaching consequences and many aspects that will be both fascinating and interesting for the audience at the Forum.	www.ecosonline.org www.unpaiddebt.org facebook: unpaiddebt
Project on Organizing, Development, Education and Research (PODER)	Main difficulties in access to justice for community-based human rights defenders affected by the Sonora River toxic spill	On August 6, 2014, Mexico suffers the largest environmental disaster in the history of its mining industry. A subsidiary of Grupo México, Buenavista del Cobre, spills 40,000 m3 of copper sulphate and heavy metals into a stream leading to Río Bacanuchi, which in turn merges with Río Sonora near the town of Arizpe, located 100 miles south of the U.S. border. Approximately 25,000 people are directly affected by this spill, not to mention livestock and crops, as well as 250,000 residents of the watershed who are indirectly affected. This case has enormous potential to hold one of the largest, most unchastened mining corporations accountable and provide access to remedy for affected communities. Through an integral defense strategy, where litigation is subservient to community organizing, the outcomes could set precedents as a paradigmatic case, not only in Mexico but also in Latin America and beyond. This project intends to describe the obstacles faced by the community-based organization: The Sonora Watershed Committees, through all the process to seek justice and remediation.	https://comitescuencariosonora.wordpress.com

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Reporter Brasil	Online Platform for Monitoring the II Brazilian Plan to Combat Slave Labor	Funded by ILO, the Online Platform is part of broader project for the eradication of modern slavery in Brazil. The project also comprises a public survey about how Brazilians perceive the concept of modern slavery (partnership with IPSOS), an assessment about the last public campaigns about modern slavery, and the design of a new campaign about modern slavery (named #SomosLivres). The National Commission for the Eradication of Slave Labor (Conatrae), where Reporter Brasil has a seat, has developed indicators for the monitoring of the II Brazilian Plan. The Brazilian Plan has six axes, including Remedy. Each indicator has been translated into questions, which are sent annually to the responsible organizations. They were previously invited to contribute with the monitoring and indicated a representative to feed the system.	Repórter Brasil website: http://www.reporterbrasil.org.br/ ; Online Plataform website: http://www.monitoramentopnete.org.br/
slavefreetrade.org	slavefreetrade	Global social labelling programme aimed at focusing business on cleaning modern slavery from supply chains. Five 'influence' programmes directed at consumers, investors, suppliers, insurers, and governments to create business' improved social responsibility focus.	http://slavefreetrade.org
The Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime, Babson College's Initiative on Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery and the International Organization for Migration (IOM)	The RESPECT Initiative - The Responsible and Ethical Private Sector Coalition Against Trafficking	The Global Initiative Against Transnational Organized Crime, Babson College's Initiative on Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) have partnered to establish the RESPECT Initiative: the Responsible and Ethical Private Sector Coalition against Trafficking. RESPECT serves as a platform that brings together thought leaders, practitioners, and policy makers who have a clear understanding of what issues lie ahead to consider possible solutions to public and private sector challenges surrounding human trafficking. Our main message is that the private sector plays a crucial role in combating human trafficking. Therefore, through mobilizing the business community as a strategic partner; supporting them with training material, best practices and industry-specific challenges and positive experiences, as well as collaboration with other stakeholder groups, we hope to put this illicit trade out of business. Together with the business community, RESPECT aims to: (i) Raise awareness and build understanding on human trafficking in global supply chains; (ii) Provide a platform for peer exchange, to share knowledge, present and improve best practices and existing strategies for countering human trafficking in supply chains, and to develop new initiatives to implement going forward; (iii) Publish industry-specific case studies for use by a wide audience; (iv) Provide stakeholders and decision makers (mainly from the private sector) with the tools they need to identify, map, and combat human trafficking in business supply chains; (v) Generate momentum amongst the business community to share knowledge in the pursuit of improved prevention and mitigation of this issue; (vi) Engage businesses and provide them with training tools; (vii) Create a forum for the	www.respect.international (preliminary website)

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		business community to share its experience; (viii) Link businesses with the UN, NGOs, and the youth to combat human trafficking; (ix) and Raise awareness of the general public of the impact they can have on the issues of human trafficking in the private sector in their role as informed consumers.	
The Institute for Multi-Stakeholder Initiative Integrity (MSI Integrity), The Network for the Fight Against Hunger (RELUFUFA)	Marginalized Community Inclusion in Global Multi-Stakeholder Initiatives	From January 2017 – February 2018, The Institute for Multi-Stakeholder Initiative Integrity (MSI Integrity) and The Network for the Fight Against Hunger (RELUFUFA) will undertake a project to examine multi-stakeholder initiatives (MSIs) from the perspective of their intended beneficiaries: communities and rights-holders. MSIs are most often established with the intention of benefiting an identifiable stakeholder group, such as workers, small-scale farmers and local populations. However, there is little documentation of how these groups perceive MSIs or what they experience as a result of initiative implementation. The project will conduct on-the-ground, interview-based research with MSI-impacted communities in Cameroon, Nigeria, and the Philippines to gather community perspectives on (1) whether MSIs are achieving their intended impacts and have enhanced the protection of human rights, and (2) how MSIs can serve community interests and needs, and meaningfully engage and empower rights-holders, including through access to grievance mechanisms.	https://voice.global/grantees/marginalised-community-inclusion-in-global-multi-stakeholder-initiatives/
The Office of the Compliance Advisor Ombudsman, World Bank Group	Grievance Mechanism Toolkit	Focus: Implementation of Project-Level Grievance Redress Mechanisms for Private Sector Development Projects Objectives: CAO is the independent accountability mechanism for IFC and MIGA, the private sector arms of the World Bank Group. CAO addresses complaints from project-affected communities regarding environmental and social project impacts. CAO’s casework has shown that, while policies relating to grievance mechanisms might be well-developed, there are still challenges in their application, resulting in a lack of consistency in both the design and implementation of grievance mechanisms at the operational-level. In addition, the perceived and actual costs associated with establishing, implementing, and maintaining a grievance mechanism present another challenge: for businesses with small margins, investing in a grievance mechanism may be considered too great an expense when compared to other company priorities. Through its Advisory function, CAO has published a Grievance Redress Mechanism Toolkit based on inputs from industry experts and CAO’s project-level experience. The toolkit is intended to address these barriers to implementation. Outputs: The toolkit builds on previous CAO guidance on community grievance mechanisms, and has two primary purposes. First, it offers a practical guide to designing and implementing effective grievance mechanisms, particularly for projects with limited staff, time, and budget. Second, it provides a repository of best practice tools and	www.cao-grm.org

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		<p>techniques from CAO's work, as well as from the work of other practitioners. This toolkit offers guidance on assessing the local context and troubleshooting issues as they arise. The toolkit is available in an online format and provides practical steps and templates for implementing a GRM, in addition to case studies based on industry examples. The target audience for the toolkit are company management and staff tasked with implementing project-level GRMs. Timeline: The toolkit has been published and is available online at www.cao-grm.org. CAO is rolling out the toolkit during 2017 with training and awareness raising events.</p>	
<p>Université de Lausanne</p>	<p>Research project : "Human Economy and the Future of Economic Human Rights: States and Corporate Duties"</p>	<p>The Research project "Human Economy and the Future of Economic Human Rights: States and Corporate Duties" is funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation. It is a research conducted in cooperation with the Univeristé de Louvain and the Center for the Study of Human Rights at London School of Economics. The research focus on the right to just conditions of work and the right to work in the contemporary global economy. It shows how victims of economic human rights abuses in the supply chain can access to remedies. The research focuses on parent and subcontracting liability and maps out the available case law in that regard. The publication "Corporate Liability for Violations of the Human Right to Just Conditions of Work in Extraterritorial Operations" is under review at the International Journal of Human Rights.</p>	<p>http://www.lse.ac.uk/humanRights/whosWho/Nicolas-Bueno.aspx</p>
<p>Universities of Melbourne, Monash, Newcastle, RMIT, Deakin, Essex</p>	<p>Non-Judicial Redress Mechanisms for Business and Human Rights</p>	<p>In 2011 the United Nations endorsed the UN Guiding Principles on business and human rights, the third pillar of which is 'redress', in recognition that despite the best efforts of civil society, governments and responsible businesses, human rights are sometimes harmed as a result of business activity. However, there are significant barriers to judicial redress for workers and communities who find their human rights threatened or harmed by businesses. There are problems to do with jurisdiction, cost and timeliness that leave many without any meaningful option for redress. Over recent years, a number of non-judicial redress mechanisms have been developed to address this need. This project evaluates these existing mechanisms in terms of their formal powers and functions, as well as their informal dynamics. The project aims to: 1. Provide evidence for and advice regarding sound institutional design and operation for existing and future redress mechanisms, and; 2. Provide evidence and advice for communities, workers and their supporters about how to make best use of non-judicial mechanisms in seeking redress for human rights harms. We have conducted research in Australia and the UK as home countries of transnational businesses, and India and Indonesia as host countries. We have recently published detailed case studies documented twelve case studies – three each in agribusiness, extractives and the garments sector in each host country. The</p>	<p>http://corporateaccountabilityresearch.net/nonjudicial-redress-mechanisms-project/</p>

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		project has been funded by the Australian Research Council and other research organisations.	
University of Birmingham and Coventry University	Accountability of Transnational Corporations in the Developing World: The Case for an Enforceable International Mechanism'	The purpose of this research paper is to contend that the dominant voluntarism approach to the accountability of transnational corporations (TNCs) is inadequate and not fit-for-purpose. The authors argue for the establishment of an international legal mechanism for securing the accountability of TNCs, particularly in the context of developing countries with notoriously weak governance mechanisms to protect all relevant stakeholders.	http://www.emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/cpoib-08-2014-0040
University of Zurich Centre for Human Rights Studies	Non-judicial grievance mechanisms in commercial banks for victims of human rights infringements arising from project finance	Starting from the expectation in the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human rights that companies should set up operational-level grievance mechanisms available to people whose human rights are negatively affected by their business activities, this PhD project looks at the current landscape of non-judicial grievance mechanisms available to victims of human rights infringements resulting from project finance. In addition, it analyses the issue if and how project-financing commercial banks can set up a non-judicial grievance mechanism in accordance with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and other relevant legal criteria (especially confidentiality issues).	
West Virginia University	Dying to Be Heard - An Edited Volume on Communities Access to Remedies	This project will seek to collate analytical evidence from rights-bearers impacted by corporate activities. The focus will be on first-person narratives from affected communities (along with an analysis from contributors regarding how these narratives fit with the three-pillar framework. The final output is an expected edited volume that will be published in the summer of 2018.	http://law.au.dk/aktuelt/arrangement/arrangement/artikel/call-for-papers-business-and-human-rights-workshop-in-aarhus-in-october/
BothENDS, ActionAid, Dhaatri, Keystone Foundation, the Center of International Environmental Law	Upholding Human Rights, bridging the gender – environment divide	The project takes place in three countries: South Africa, India, and Kenya, from 2014-2017 - In South Africa the project focuses on the province of Mpumalanga, the center of gold and platinum mining in the country. The mining has a massive impact on the people's health and right to land and water. - In Kenya the project focuses on the impact of oil exploration and salt mining in the Kitui, Baringo, Taita Taveta, and Kifili counties. - In India, the focus is on iron ore, coal, uranium and diamond mining, as well as forestry conversion projects, and the impact these activities have on the on Advasi communities in five Indian states. By highlighting women's efforts to claim their rights in the three countries, we aim to contribute important insights in how to improve the implementation of internationally recognized human rights and access to justice by local communities, and women in particular.	http://www.actionaid.org/south-africa/publications/living-next-mine-womens-struggles-mining-affected-communities . http://www.bothends.org/en/Publications/document/146/Upholding-Human-Rights---Bridging-the-gender--environment-divide . http://www.bothends.org/uploaded_files/inlineitem/151123_HR_Kenya_d

Name of organization(s)	Project title	Brief description (focus, objectives, outputs, timeline)	Any relevant links (project page, reports, etc.)
			ef.pdf http://www.bothends.org/en/Publications/document/175/Coal-mining-threatens-people-s-access-to-water-in-Mpumalanga,-South-Africa .
University of Geneva	<p>The social and environmental corporate responsibility: Between a panoply of initiatives and few certainties (La responsabilité sociale et environnementale des entreprises : État des lieux et statut en droit international - Des initiatives et peu de certitudes)</p>	<p>The research project aims at canvassing the existing standards on social and environmental corporate responsibility, with a special focus on financial institutions. One aspect of the project consists in assessing the normative status of these standards and their relationship to international law. Another aspect of it deals more specifically with the remedy mechanisms established or linked to the previously identified standards. The mechanisms put in place by intergovernmental financial institutions will be compared to those of the private sector. A crucial objective will be to assess how risk management techniques, including withdrawal of funding, substitute for other forms of remedies in the practice of financial institutions. The project will end by December 2017. Its main output should be an academic paper, as well as a report addressed to a broader readership to be published on the website of the Platform for International Water Law of the University of Geneva.</p>	
University of Geneva	Operational grievance mechanisms and other non-judicial remedy processes	<p>The research project aims to examine the various forms that “access to remedies” may take, with a special focus on OGMs. It will revolve around three components. The first will consist in an exploration of business practice in matters of grievance mechanisms. Developments in other state and non-state created NJGM, such as IAMs, ECAs and NCPs, will provide a reference point for building typologies of the various OGMs and their key features. The second component will focus on the links between the notions of “harm” and “remedy” in the context of OGMs. The functions of the OGMs and their procedures will be examined under this component. This analysis will help identify how OGMs cope with the need to provide remedies tailored to their specific operational environment. In its third component, the project will take stock of the interactions between OGMs and NJGMs. This will provide a first-time assessment of the implications of the diversification of OGMs for the right of access to a remedy. The research outcomes will be integrated into the content of the university courses and seminars taught by the applicants. The research team will attempt to organize a joint workshop with its project partners. The aim of this workshop will be to discuss the recommendations for legal improvements in</p>	

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		the design of OGMs. Another objective will be to receive inputs on good practices and lessons learnt in the area of OGMs. The research project is under examination for funding from the Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF).	
Columbia Center on Sustainable Investment (CCSI)	(1) Access to justice and the international investment regime; (2) Redress for harms in context of project failure or divestment; (3) International investment agreements and the Sustainable Development Goals.	(1) CCSI is working to: (i) shed light on exactly how greater access to justice for investors provided by the international investment regime affects individuals and communities; (ii) assess the appropriateness of certain policy options and/ or responses on the part of host government policymakers or home state actors; and (iii) develop a strategy to support policymakers and other stakeholders in better assessing and addressing the impacts of international investment agreements (IIAs) and investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) on access to justice for investment-affected individuals and communities. To further this research, CCSI is also co-organizing a roundtable discussion on these issues with the UN Working Group on Business & Human Rights. (2) CCSI is undertaking research and seeking solutions to strengthen rights-holders' ability to obtain redress for harms arising from natural resource projects in particularly complicated contexts, such as once projects have failed or after changes in financing that affect access to accountability mechanisms. This includes examining the use of social assurances in conjunction with robust project closure plans, and exploring approaches through which development finance institutions could strengthen their leverage over clients in order to maintain rights-holders' access to accountability mechanisms. (3) CCSI is developing and deepening understanding of the connections between international investment agreements (IIAs), the SDGs, and human rights. CCSI is undertaking a series of activities to meet this objective, including research and development of methodologies for evaluating IIAs and investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS), assessment of viable alternatives to ISDS from a sustainable development and human rights perspective, facilitation of multi-stakeholder dialogues and workshops, publication of relevant materials, and creation of stakeholder training modules. Two reports - one describing a framework for aligning IIAs with the SDGs, and a second exploring alternatives to ISDS - are forthcoming.	Further details can be found on our website: http://ccsi.columbia.edu/