



**Oxfam’s contribution to the Call for Civil Society Organizations’ Input
of the Working Group on Business and Human Rights
for the Report to the 50th session of the Human Rights Council
on “COVID-19 pandemic: lessons learnt and moving forward”**

February 2022

Preface

The pandemic has not affected everyone in the same way and will exacerbate inequality. Twice as many people have been dying from COVID-19 in developing countries and people living in poverty are suffering deeper and longer-term impacts. While Wall Street and the market enjoy booming stock valuations, workers and communities around the world struggle to make ends meet. Women, youth, children, indigenous people, and migrant workers have been hit the worst.

Despite some isolated and limited examples of good practices by companies, human rights violations in the context of business operations are on the rise and the pandemic has shown, once again, the failure of voluntary approaches and the need for mandatory Human Rights and Environmental Due Diligence mechanisms. There needs to be a model shift and this pandemic should be the catalyst for radically reining in corporate power: from corporate extraction for the few to an economy that works for all.

This submission references the most relevant publications that Oxfam has produced during the pandemic, and other reliable sources, providing verified information and clear examples to contribute to the UNWG’s Report to the 50th session of the Human Rights Council on “COVID-19 pandemic: lessons learnt and moving forward”

- 1. What were the most significant challenges and obstacles experienced by your organization, movement, or community during the pandemic and the recovery period related to human rights abuses in the context of business activities? What were some of the challenges or/and shortcomings experienced by your organization, movement, or community, related to the fulfillment of the State’s duty to protect business-related human rights during the pandemic and the recovery period? What were the main challenges faced by right holders during the pandemic and the recovery period, in the context of business activities?*

Profits before people

- COVID-19 has accelerated a worrying economic trend – **the concentration of economic power in the hands of a few**, ever-larger corporations. The world’s ten richest men more than doubled their fortunes from \$700 billion to \$1.5 trillion —at a rate of \$15,000 per second or \$1.3 billion a day— during the first two years of

a pandemic that has seen the incomes of 99 percent of humanity fall and over 160 million more people forced into poverty¹.

- Not only have our **economic structures left our world unprepared to fulfill the rights of the most vulnerable and marginalized people when the pandemic hit; they are actively enabling those who are already extremely rich and powerful to exploit this crisis for their profit**. For example, while the monopolies held by Pfizer, BioNTech, and Moderna have created five new billionaires during the pandemic and allowed their corporations to make over 1,000 dollars a second in profit, fewer than 1% of their vaccines have reached people in low-income countries².
- **Larger corporations have made money but are doing little to support government resources to respond to the pandemic³**, profiting from government relief programs despite lacking merit or eligibility:
 - **Prioritizing payouts:** Several major US companies stuck to shareholder payout plans despite requesting government bailouts or laying off employees. For instance, Royal Caribbean, Halliburton, General Motors, and McDonald's all laid off staff or cut hours and salaries while maintaining payouts. Caterpillar, Levi Strauss, Stanley Black & Decker, Steelcase, and World Wrestling Entertainment did the same while paying more than \$700 million combined in cash dividends.
 - **Shifting costs and risks down supply chains:** Ten of the world's largest apparel brands paid 74% of their profits (a total of \$21 billion) to their shareholders in dividends and stock buybacks in 2019. In 2020 millions of apparel workers lost their jobs because companies canceled orders and refused to pay their suppliers.
- Private sector actors have been **lobbying the government to deregulate environmental, tax and social protections⁴** that would have held them accountable during the pandemic. For example:
 - The oil and gas industry **disproportionately benefited from over \$100 billion in tax cuts** in the US. In India, companies have lobbied to pause taxes on stock buybacks and mining companies have lobbied for tax holidays in several countries.
 - **Weakened environmental regulation** (e.g. asking a delay for greenhouse gas reporting and pollution monitoring; Airline industry successfully lobbying for reduction of fees for carbon dioxide output)
 - **Avoided the closure of their operations** despite significant health risks to their workers during surges in the crisis.

Workers' rights

- According to FAO, around a **third of all global food trade comes from low and middle-income countries. Food workers in these countries are particularly vulnerable to the effects of coronavirus⁵**. As in the case of tea pickers in India, have been facing increased hardship, hunger and health-risks. In some cases, when harvesting had been suspended due to lockdown, they have received no wages;

¹ [Ten richest men double their fortunes in pandemic while incomes of 99 percent of humanity fall | Oxfam International](#)

² [Inequality Kills: The unparalleled action needed to combat unprecedented inequality in the wake of COVID-19 \(openrepository.com\)](#) p. 24

³ [Power, Profits and the Pandemic: From corporate extraction for the few to an economy that works for all - Oxfam Policy & Practice](#)

⁴ [Cashing in on the coronavirus crisis: 5 ways in which corporations are exacerbating inequality | Oxfam International](#)

⁵ [Food workers on the frontline of coronavirus | Oxfam International](#)

- Specific groups of workers, including **women, youth, children, indigenous people, and migrant workers**, who are overrepresented in the informal economy, have experienced further exacerbation of their vulnerability⁶;
- More than a quarter⁷ of the world's farm work is done by **migrant workers**. Across Europe, farmers have faced labor shortages due to travel and import restrictions countries have implemented in attempts to halt the spread of the virus;
- **Piece workers**, who are paid based on production, as in the case of migrant seafood workers in Thailand⁸, are most vulnerable to shocks. COVID-19 has seen piece workers unable to earn the minimum wage and receiving little or no support from their employers, which has pushed them into debt or other precarious situations

Increasing vulnerability for women

Gender-based violence has become its own horrific pandemic, with women and girls particularly at heightened risk of abuse given the restrictions on movement and, for many, their escape⁹. The situation has been particularly difficult for **indigenous women, who already suffer triple discrimination** because they are women, indigenous and poor, caregiving responsibilities have become even more costly and expose them to a higher risk of infection¹⁰.

Indigenous peoples

- The pandemic has exposed the **profound social and territorial inequalities in access to basic and health services**, caused by centuries of neglect, making indigenous peoples one of the most vulnerable groups;
- Faced with their governments' lack of action, indigenous peoples have taken the initiative: even before confinement was declared at the national level, numerous indigenous communities closed access to their territories through quarantine borders to stop the spread of the virus¹¹. Unfortunately, **indigenous communities' self-protection measures have not always had governments' support**. In Peru, personnel from oil and mining companies have entered the territories of indigenous communities that have chosen to isolate themselves, without their consent and without adequate protection protocols¹².
- In the areas where extractive projects are being developed, **companies continued to operate during the pandemic**, with very few exceptions, as they were considered strategic sectors by governments.

⁶ [Impact of COVID-19 on informal workers | Policy Support and Governance | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations \(fao.org\)](#)

⁷ [FAO - News Article: A battle plan for ensuring global food supplies during the COVID-19 crisis](#)

⁸ [Precarity and the Pandemic: A survey of wage issues and COVID-19 impacts among migrant seafood workers in Thailand \(openrepository.com\)](#)

⁹ [Oxfam-Global-COVID-Response-Report-Executive-Summary.pdf \(netdna-ssl.com\)](#), p8

¹⁰ [Avoiding Ethnocide: Indigenous peoples and territorial rights in crisis \(openrepository.com\)](#), p.6

¹¹ As mentioned in our report, Averting Ethnocide (2020), p.6. See the case of Ecuador; Brown, K. (March 26, 2020). Indigenous race into Ecuador's Amazon to escape coronavirus. Al Jazeera. Retrieved from <https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/indigenous-race-ecuador-amazon-escape-coronavirus-200325132155853.html> In the case of Peru, see Pueblos indígenas: "Sentimos que el Estado nos abandonó No sabemos qué más hacer" (March 31, 2020). Ojo Público. Retrieved from <https://ojo-publico.com/1720/indigenas-y-coronavirus-sentimos-que-el-estado-nosabandonó>

¹² See, for example, Borda, J. (May 13, 2020). Protocolos de salud con vacíos y reactivación económica apresurada. Retrieved from the website of the Red Muqui, a proposal and action network: <https://muqui.org/noticias/protocolos-de-salud-con-vacios-y-reactivacion-economica-apresurada/>

- Some states have even taken advantage of the crisis to **relax their environmental requirements**, which was defined by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on human rights and the environment as “irrational, irresponsible and dangerous” and putting “vulnerable people at risk”.¹³

2. **What were the most important lessons learnt by your organization, movement or community from the crisis? How can these lessons help in addressing better business-related human rights abuses linked to future crises?**

Inequality and political capture

- **The pandemic has not affected everyone in the same way**, with double of people dying from covid in developing countries¹⁴. It will also have a deeper and longer-term impact on people living in poverty and will exacerbate inequality¹⁵.
- **Billionaires’ wealth has risen more since COVID-19 began than it has in the last 14 years**¹⁶. At \$5 trillion dollars, this is the biggest surge in billionaire wealth since records began. **Taxing** this huge new wealth - through permanent wealth and capital taxes – would allow governments to invest the trillions raised **toward progressive spending on universal healthcare and social protection, climate change adaptation, and gender-based violence prevention and programming**.¹⁷
- **To better address business-related human rights abuses linked to future crises, corporate power and corporate capture must be reined in.** Corporate political capture is – in fact - the crux of why progress has so far been quite limited¹⁸. As the UNWG has also inquired about, it is key to **“distinguish between” legitimate corporate political engagement from undue political influence**. Oxfam has recently launched an open call to take **concrete steps to fight corporate capture**, starting by focusing on sectors where human rights violations have a prevalent track record. These include the need for an analysis the impact of corporate capture on public policies, dismantling of monopolies and monopsonies and addressing the “financing of democracy” focusing on and analyzing how campaigns, advertising, and candidates are being financed, and whose interests are really represented.

Limits of voluntary approaches and call for mandatory regulations

The non-binding nature of the UNGPs and the lack of liability in case of **breach in responsibilities remain the main challenge**. Experience has shown that voluntary approaches might lead to company Human Rights and Environmental Due Diligence (HREDD) processes, even good ones, but when there are actual conflicts or adverse impacts, solutions lie in a rebalancing of power and economic decisions to redress the situation – which companies will naturally not voluntarily engage in. The UNGPs will not achieve their goal of ensuring that business activities do not adversely impact people’s rights unless they become a **legally binding policy instrument to hold states and the private sector accountable for their actions**. Oxfam has publicly been advocating for **mandatory HREDD**

¹³ UN News. (April 15, 2020). Countries must not use the COVID -19 pandemic as an excuse to weaken environmental protection and enforcement. Retrieved from <https://news.un.org/en/story/2020/04/1061772>

¹⁴ [Ten richest men double their fortunes in pandemic while incomes of 99 percent of humanity fall | Oxfam International](#)

¹⁵ [Oxfam-Global-COVID-Response-Report-Full-Report.pdf \(netdna-ssl.com\)](#)

¹⁶ [Ten richest men double their fortunes in pandemic while incomes of 99 percent of humanity fall | Oxfam International](#)

¹⁷ [Ten richest men double their fortunes in pandemic while incomes of 99 percent of humanity fall | Oxfam International](#)

¹⁸ See Oxfam’s publications on this subject: [The capture phenomenon: unmasking power, Dollars and Sense, and Corporate America: Protecting its own even if bad for business. Corporate lobbying has become the go to solution for business to rig the rules](#)

(mHREDD)¹⁹, which would ensure that companies are required to **identify, prevent, mitigate and account for negative impacts** of their activities on the human rights of people—including affected communities, migrant workers and human rights defenders (HRD)²⁰— throughout their supply chain and provide victims of the **right to access to justice and seek redress**.

Extractive business model

It is time for governments to **create incentives and limitations to radically rein in corporate power**, restructure business models with purpose, and reward all those who create value. Financial support to businesses during a crisis, should be conditional on building a fairer economy for all and do the following²¹:

- Priority given to small businesses and self-employed;
- Financial support to companies should be used to maintain payrolls;
- A moratorium should be imposed on executive bonuses and all payments to shareholders and for at least three years following government financial support;
- Companies should honor ongoing contracts with suppliers to protect workers in the supply chain;
- For those corporations receiving company-specific assistance, financial support should take the form either of interest-bearing loans or of the government taking a stake in the company;
- Companies involved in fossil fuel extraction should not be bailed out at all.

3. **What is the opinion of your organization, movement or community about available opportunities to access to effective remedy provided by the State and businesses for human rights harms occurred during the pandemic? Which of those remediation efforts proved to be the most successful and how can they serve as examples to follow in the future at times of crisis?**

While there is a **very limited number of successful examples of remediation efforts** that have been documented, here are some practices worth mentioning:

- Starting internally with our own processes, Oxfam developed a **Safe Programming approach to address Barriers to Reporting**²² to identify and prevent all harm, including modern slavery and human trafficking across our programs and is now embedded in an organization-wide culture of safe programming.
- **Tesco signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with IUF**²³ to “support workers’ rights globally, with a specific focus on how women in global foods supply chains can benefit from effective grievance mechanisms, freedom of association and trade union representation.”
- **Three OECD National Contact Points (Australia, Switzerland and UK) have investigated three complaints filed against BHP, Anglo American and Glencore, regarding the Cerrejon coal mine (Colombia)** and the companies’ connection to the human rights and environmental impacts caused by the mine and human rights and environmental impacts will be further investigated.
- The well-known case of **Nevsun in Canada presents a positive example as the company finally settled with the three plaintiffs for an undisclosed amount**²⁴, for the alleged use of forced labor by their subcontractor

¹⁹ See for example: [The role of human rights & environmental due diligence legislation in protecting women migrant workers in global food supply chains \(oxfam.de\)](#)

²⁰ [As the UN Forum begins, we’re urging companies to protect and listen to Human Rights Defenders. | Oxfam \(oxfamamerica.org\)](#)

²¹ For more details see: [Power, Profits and the Pandemic: From corporate extraction for the few to an economy that works for all - Oxfam Policy & Practice](#)

²² [Oxfam GB Statement on Modern Slavery for the financial year 2019/20](#). See also: [Improving safeguarding and culture at Oxfam | Oxfam International](#)

²³ [MoU-Tesco-and-IUF-Jan-2022-e-signatures.pdf](#)

²⁴ [Nevsun lawsuit \(re Bisha mine, Eritrea\) - Business & Human Rights Resource Centre \(business-humanrights.org\)](#)

in Eritrea. The case was settled out of court after the Canadian high court ruled that companies can be accountable for extraterritorial human rights abuses

- In February 2021, **UK courts ruled that the Ogoni community could sue Shell**²⁵ in British courts for the pollution they have caused to their community in Nigeria. The fact that the UK Supreme Court ruled that the communities could sue the company represents a major step in the right direction.

As documented in ECCJ's publication *Suing Goliath*²⁶, some of **the most common barriers to access justice and remedy** include: liability regime, restrictive rules on time limits, disproportionate burden of proof on the claimants and applicable law is foreign to the court.

Despite few isolated positive examples, there remain **very limited opportunities for communities** to seek redress and obtain compensation for violation of their human rights.

- Indigenous peoples have particularly suffered from this **lack of access to effective remedy during the pandemic**, as the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples²⁷ noted that: "the suspension or restriction of court operations has impeded access to justice or remedy. This has opened the door for **companies or criminal networks to take possession of indigenous peoples' lands without scrutiny or accountability**. Lockdown measures limit the ability of indigenous rights defenders to mobilize their emergency support network for the protection of members of indigenous communities, while authorities and private actors continue to gain wider abilities to silence them, for example, by criminalizing them for breaking quarantine as they prevent incursion on their lands".

How to amplify the voices of women in workplace?

The coronavirus pandemic has made clear both the risks of not doing so and the benefits for a just recovery when women's perspectives are understood and the barriers they face are addressed. **Oxfam has highlighted 7 practical steps that companies can take so women can be heard in the workplace**²⁸:

1. Earn workers' trust
 2. Establish good-quality dialogue and a variety of grievance channels
 3. Prevent retaliation and violence against women
 4. Commit to achieving gender equality, and reflect this in performance incentives
 5. Ensure fair, transparent, gender-aware recruitment and promotion
 6. Collect data, share learning and apply learning in practice
 7. Take steps to provide secure and flexible work
4. **What efforts have you seen governments and businesses making to engage in constructive and meaningful dialogue with civil society actors and communities to address business-related human rights abuses during the pandemic? Such efforts include steps to empower and protect workers and to build a resilient and inclusive society and economy able to prevent human rights abuses in future crisis situations. Are there examples of particular attention being paid to potentially affected individuals that may be at heightened risk of vulnerability or marginalization?**

²⁵ [Shell in Nigeria: Polluted communities 'can sue in English courts' - BBC News](#)

²⁶ [Suing Goliath: An analysis of civil cases against EU companies for overseas human rights and environmental abuses - ECCJ \(corporatejustice.org\)](#)

²⁷ [A/75/185 - E - A/75/185 -Desktop \(undocs.org\)](#)

²⁸ For more details on this see: [Women's Perspectives Matter: Providing an enabling environment for women to be heard in the workplace - Oxfam Policy & Practice](#)

Oxfam supporting its suppliers:

To better support our suppliers during this challenging period, **Oxfam decided to implement the following 7 principles²⁹**:

1. Communicating with suppliers to listen and identify what is happening along the supply chain;
2. Providing guarantees to producers that no orders would be cancelled during the pandemic;
3. Offering better payment terms;
4. Allowing delays in delivery dates;
5. Suspending penalties for not meeting contractual obligations;
6. Keeping suppliers in business by paying on time, and early where possible; Offering financial facility/low-interest loans.

Governments:

Some positive examples of new government regulations:

- Gender **pay gap legislation in the UK** has made all companies more aware of shortcomings, while upcoming national legislation in the Netherlands and Germany will incentivize companies to attract more women into higher positions in their own operations;
- In some countries, including **France and the United States, a temporary ban on stock buybacks** has been passed for companies receiving government relief funds;
- The **EU Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive** was considered by CSOs and many other actors as a very promising piece of mHREDD legislation, but the proposal raises strong concerns as the new law will introduce important reforms, which will only apply to a small group of very large companies selling goods and services on the EU market (1% of companies in Europe). And contrary to the Commission's initial ambitions, it does not include significant reforms to directors' duties.

Private sector actors

- Some companies did not take advantage and followed through with positive actions to support their suppliers and **announced that they would make immediate payments to their smaller suppliers to support them during the pandemic** (Morrisons, Aldi South and Sainsbury's)³⁰;
- **British supermarket chain Tesco announced long-term support for 1,300 of its smallest suppliers until the end of February 2022**, continuing to have their invoices paid immediately instead of the usual 14 days
- **Some major buyers have committed to paying for all orders already in production or completed.** In Bangladesh, for example, H&M, Inditex, Kiabi, PVH (with deferred payments), Target and VF have committed to continue payment;
- **Fairtrade has adjusted its Fairtrade Premium guidance to get more cash and protective equipment to people** such as flower and banana workers³¹;

²⁹ Oxfam (GB) uses a [Supplier Framework](#) with three tools ([environmental tool](#), a [human rights roadmap](#) and a [business structure tool](#)) to communicate what we will do to work with suppliers, what we expect from them and how we assess and incentivize improvements in the ethical and environmental impacts of our supply chain.

³⁰ For more details see: [Power, Profits and the Pandemic: From corporate extraction for the few to an economy that works for all - Oxfam Policy & Practice](#) and [Which supermarkets are doing the most to protect the rights of food workers? - Views & Voices \(oxfam.org.uk\)](#)

³¹ <https://www.fairtrade.net/news/new-guidance-from-fairtrade-boosts-action-to-protect-farmers-and-workers-during-covid-19-pandemic>

- Across the world **alternative food systems are springing up**, helping to feed the most vulnerable, from mutual aid groups in the UK to hunger hotlines in India³²;
- There is an **increasing number of companies signing up to the UN Women’s Empowerment Principles (WEPs)**³³. However, evidence suggests that progress remains uneven between headquarters and country offices and there are significant information gaps across policy and practice areas.

5. **According to your organization, movement or community what are those opportunities that would allow businesses to build back better by ensuring stronger and more decisive action to protect human rights in the context of business activities particularly for those individuals and communities at heightened risk of discrimination or marginalization?**

Protecting people

- **Strengthening protections for HRDs can help private sector actors build trust with communities** whose buy-in is essential for long-term viability. Inaction can legitimate regimes with terrible human rights records, and pose reputational threats to the brand. As Oxfam’s Behind the Brands campaign has shown, consumers increasingly value socially conscious supply chains—including not being complicit with attacks on HRDs³⁴.
- The response to crisis, like the COVID-19 pandemic, **companies must take gender-specific experiences and needs into account**, involving women in identifying needs, and designing and implementing response actions.

Need strong regulatory framework

The **call for mandatory HREDD** has been made by an increasing number of actors, beyond communities and civil society organizations, including **by the private sector**³⁵, some recent examples:

- October 7, 2021, a group of **94 investors** reaffirmed via a public statement their support for mandated human rights and environmental due diligence in the EU³⁶;
- In November 2021, **43 companies and investors** signed onto a statement in which they provided their strong support for mHREDD legislation³⁷;
- In February 2022, **more than 100 companies and investors** call for effective EU corporate accountability legislation³⁸;

³² [Food workers on the frontline of coronavirus | Oxfam International](#)

³³ [Behind the Brands Independent Evaluation on Implementation of UN Women’s Empowerment Principles \(WEPs\) | Oxfam \(oxfamamerica.org\)](#). This report is an independent assessment of the extent to which the world’s ten largest food and beverage companies have implemented the UN Women’s Empowerment Principles. The Big Ten are: Associated British Foods (ABF), Danone, General Mills, The Kellogg Company, Mars, Mondelez, Nestlé, PepsiCo, The Coca-Cola Company and Unilever.

³⁴ [As the UN Forum begins, we’re urging companies to protect and listen to Human Rights Defenders. | Oxfam \(oxfamamerica.org\)](#)

³⁵ [Mandatory Due Diligence - Business & Human Rights Resource Centre \(business-humanrights.org\)](#)

³⁶ [Investor Statement mHREDD FINAL 6 October 2021.pdf \(investorsforhumanrights.org\)](#)

³⁷ [43 investors and companies issue statement in support of meaningful and safe stakeholder engagement as a crucial aspect of EU mandatory due diligence - Business & Human Rights Resource Centre \(business-humanrights.org\)](#)

³⁸ [More than 100 companies and investors call for effective EU corporate accountability legislation - Business & Human Rights Resource Centre \(business-humanrights.org\)](#)

Building a fairer and more sustainable economy

Policy makers and business leaders must focus on the 4 Ps to move into that direction³⁹:

- **Purpose: redefining the ‘why’ of business**
 - Re-define corporate purpose (at the board level) to include a company’s stakeholders, including workers, consumers, affected communities as well as shareholders.
 - Require non-financial objectives for companies’ strategy based on environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria
 - Governments should re-write the fiduciary duties of executives and Board beyond shareholder returns to include a general public interest.
 - Ensure corporate compensation is not tied to short-term financial objectives.
 - Promote equitable business structures that share value with employees or workers in the supply chain.
- **People: putting people at the center of business**
 - Companies should redesign their business models to center on the wellbeing of people in their operations, supply chains and broader society – and be incentivized to do so.
- **Profits: ensuring a fair share for all stakeholders**
 - Corporate contributions to a sustainable future should include, but go beyond, philanthropic and redistributive mechanisms (i.e. tax). It must take into account how a company distributes its profits and the ability of stakeholders to directly benefit from a company’s earnings (e.g. through wages and/or ownership stakes).
- **Power: transforming how corporations are governed**
 - Radical transparency is a necessary (but not sufficient) condition to rebalance power relations between companies and their stakeholders. Reforming corporate governance in line with public purpose can overcome this shortcoming and rebalance power relations among a corporation’s stakeholders.

³⁹ [Power, Profits and the Pandemic: From corporate extraction for the few to an economy that works for all - Oxfam Policy & Practice](#)

Relevant Oxfam's bibliography:

Global reports

- [COVID-19 and Key Human Rights Principles in Practice: State obligations and business' responsibilities in responding to the pandemic - Oxfam Policy & Practice](#) (August 2020)
- [Power, Profits and the Pandemic: From corporate extraction for the few to an economy that works for all - Oxfam Policy & Practice](#) (September 2020)
- [Crisis y Captura: El descontento social en tiempos de pandemia en América Latina y el Caribe - Oxfam Policy & Practice](#) (In Spanish, July 2021)
- [Responding with Equality: The case for combating extreme inequality to tackle crises, strengthen democracy and foster a fairer future in the wake of the coronavirus pandemic - Oxfam Policy & Practice](#) (December 2021)

Regional reports

- [Averting ethnocide: indigenous peoples and territorial rights in crisis in the face of COVID-19 in Latin America | Oxfam International](#) (July 2020)
- [Oxfam's Global COVID-19 Response Report - Oxfam Canada](#) (June 2020)
- [Crisis y Captura: El descontento social en tiempos de pandemia en América Latina y el Caribe - Oxfam Policy & Practice](#) (In Spanish, July 2021)
- [Impactos de la pandemia de la Covid 19 en mujeres rurales que enfrentan proyectos extractivos \(FUNDAR with the support of Oxfam America, in Spanish, December 2021\)](#)

Case studies

- [Not In This Together: How supermarkets became pandemic winners while women workers are losing out | Oxfam](#) (June 2021)
- [Precarity and the pandemic: A survey of wage issues and covid-19 impacts among migrant seafood workers in Thailand | CSO Coalition for Ethical and Sustainable Seafood](#) (July 2020)

Other publications, blogs, statements etc.

- [End the suffering behind your food | Oxfam International](#)
- [Food workers on the frontline of coronavirus | Oxfam International](#)
- [Statement on Modern Slavery Statement | Oxfam GB](#) (September 2021)
- [Inequality Kills: The unparalleled action needed to combat unprecedented inequality in the wake of COVID-19 - Oxfam Policy & Practice](#)
- [Cashing in on the coronavirus crisis: 5 ways in which corporations are exacerbating inequality | Oxfam International](#)
- [UN Forum on Business and Human Rights: Rein in corporate power | Oxfam America](#) (November 2021)
- [As the UN Forum begins, we're urging companies to protect and listen to Human Rights Defenders. | Oxfam | Oxfam America](#) (November 2021)

Previous submissions

- [Submission by Oxfam International to the OHCHR responding to the questionnaire on Covid-19 and Human Rights](#) (June 2020)
- [Oxfam submission to the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights in the context of the "UNGPs 10+ / Next Decade BHR" consultation](#) (January 2021)